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BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECLARATION LAUDING SALT II

AU201847 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

["Declaration"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--The Bulgarian Government and all Bulgarian people are greeting with a feeling of deepest satisfaction the signing of the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

This treaty is an important step forward along the road of curbing the nuclear arms race and corresponds to the interests of all peoples in the world. Its coming into effect will raise for many years to come an obstacle on the road to further stockpiling of the most destructive and costly weapons and will create conditions for their gradual reduction. The achieved results will undoubtedly influence favourably the other negotiations in the field of disarmament, thus consolidating peace on the planet not only at present but also in the future.

The successful outcome of the negotiations, irrespective of the attempts of the adversaries of detente and disarmament to hamper it, shows that in the presence of goodwill, realism and readiness to consider the security interests of each side, solutions could be found for the most complex and difficult problems. It is in the interests of the world peace and further strengthening of the positive trends in international life that the signed treaty should come in effect as soon as possible.

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people express their gratitude to the Soviet Union, the CPSU and personally to the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Mr Leonid Brezhnev, for their untiring work aimed at achieving lasting peace, disarmament and security in the world.

True to her peaceful foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to support with all her strength the peace initiatives and efforts of the USSR, as well as of every other country, leading to a real headway in the sphere of disarmament, to consolidation of peace and international security.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV, GDR'S HONECKER CONGRATULATE CARTER, BREZHNEV

Zhivkov Telegram to Carter

AU201458 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a telegram to Mr Jimmy Carter, President of the USA, in which he expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian people with the signing of the new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

"The successful outcome of the long and difficult negotiations is a new and convincing proof that in the presence of goodwill and realism, foresight and statesmanship, progress could be always made in the name of world peace and understanding among the peoples", the telegram reads in part.

"The Bulgarian people highly value the remarkable success achieved and express their deep confidence that the signing and ratification of the treaty will be of exceptionally great importance for the further consolidation of detente and international security, for curbing the disastrous arms race, for eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, that they will open up new prospects for the improvement of international relations, Mr Zhivkov pointed out.

Zhivkov Telegram to Brezhnev

AU201518 Sofia BTA in English 1458 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Presidium of the CC of the CPSU and president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people, as well as on my own behalf, I would like to express the deep satisfaction with the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on strategic arms limitation.

"The world witnessed a new triumph of the Leninist policy of the USSR for peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems, whose successes and translation in life are closely linked with your untiring work. All peace-loving people of the earth are becoming convinced now that bringing the arms race to a halt is a real and possible task, that the threat of a nuclear war could be not only receded but also averted. The new treaty and the prospects it opens up are an important achievement in the translation of the CPSU peace programme in life, inspired by yourself.

"The Bulgarian people, jointly with all peace-loving people, have been following anxiously the proceeding of the long and difficult negotiations and admired the enormous energy, consistency and political foresight shown by the Soviet Government, and personally by you, in order to bring these negotiations to a successful outcome. We, the Bulgarian communists are expressing our gratitude to the Soviet Union and to you, for your invaluable service and contribution to the cause of peace, disarmament and understanding among the peoples."

Honecker Congratulations to Carter

ID201702 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 20 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council has sent the following state telegram to U.S. President James Earl Carter.

"Dear Mr President,

"The State Council and the people of the GDR most cordially welcome the signing of the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty between the United States and the USSR.

"This treaty, as a significant contribution to curbing the nuclear arms race and to the continuation of detente, has the unmitigated approval of the citizens of our state. It is a victory of reason.

"It demonstrates that even complicated international questions can be solved by negotiations. The GDR people hope that the early coming into force of these agreements can further restrain the dangerous arms race and pave the way for reducing the potential of accumulated arms.

"In the conviction that relations between the GDR and the United States will develop for the benefit of both people, I send you, Mr President, the expression of my great respect combined with my sincere wishes for your wellbeing."

Honecker Congratulations to Brezhnev

LD201716 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has conveyed a state telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Here is its text: "The SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR most cordially welcome the outcome of your Vienna talks with the U.S. President.

"The signing of the Strategic Offensive Arms Limitation Treaty is a significant step toward the lasting securing of peace and the security of the people and reducing the danger of a nuclear war. The GDR people recognize this agreement as real progress on the road to complementing and promoting political detente through actions which work toward the limitation of arms and disarmament."

The telegram goes on to say: "The GDR in close collaboration with the Soviet Union will reinforce our fraternal alliance and will continue making an active contribution to the implementation of the common foreign policy of the socialist community orientated toward peace, detente and disarmament.

"I wish you, dear Leonid Ilich, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers further successes for the good of the fraternal Soviet people, socialism and peace."

BULGARIAN PAPER PRAISES SALT II ON DISARMAMENT DAY

AU201140 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 79 p 3 AU

[Editorial article: "Ideal of Socialism"--On the Occasion of 17 June, International Disarmament Day]

[Text] Every year the international, peace-loving public observes 17 June as International Disarmament Day. This is an opportunity for millions of people to express their resolve to struggle for the establishment of a world without arms and without wars.

As V.I. Lenin once stated, "Disarmament is the ideal of socialism." Loyal to this Leninist behest, the Soviet Union and the countries belonging to the socialist community are therefore marching at the head of the struggle to alleviate tension and to consolidate peace and security, and to limit the armaments race. The joint actions of these countries, supported by all decent people throughout the world against the forces of aggression and war, are a real contribution to the efforts aimed at disarmament. [paragraph continues]

Certain successes have already been achieved in this respect. A number of treaties and agreements have recently been signed which check the arms race in certain fields. Among them we must mention such multilateral agreements as those banning the proliferation of nuclear arms and nuclear tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water. We must also mention the conventions on banning the production of and demanding the destruction of existing reserves of bacteriological and toxic weapons, as well as the convention on prohibiting the influencing of the environment for military purposes, and so forth. Among all these agreements and conventions we must refer to the bilateral Soviet-American agreements on the limitation of strategic arms and on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests, the agreements on the prevention of nuclear war and its accidental outbreak, the Soviet-French and the Soviet-British agreements on banning accidental or unsanctioned use of nuclear arms, and so forth.

The signing of SALT II will consolidate peace, not only for the present, but also in the future. It will open the path to further measures in this respect and it will play an important role in implementing detente and in consolidating universal peace.

The successes in the disarmament sector, however, do not depend upon the efforts of the "great powers", as the most powerful states used to be called in the past, alone. A successful implementation of the arms race limitation is possible only if all states join in this noble mission together and with good will.

Mankind today has no more important task than disarmament. As a beginning, the adoption of effective measures for the armaments race limitation is very important, because, if this race is not stopped, the world will once more be on the brink of an unpredictable situation, as was the case during the "cold war" period. The existing political detente must be complemented by detente in the military sector. A concrete plan for the gradual reduction of armaments to the point of full and universal disarmament has already been proposed by the Soviet Union. The method of implementing this disarmament would be to convene a universal disarmament conference, at which respective agreements should be signed, agreements guaranteeing universal and full disarmament.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria always has and will continue to devote all its efforts to making detente an irreversible process, to achieving universal and full disarmament and to implementing mankind's centuries-old dream--the elimination of war from the lives of the present and future generations.

TIRANA PAPER COMMENTS ON REASONS FOR SALT II, NOTES PRC EMERGENCE

AU190945 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU

["Carter-Brezhnev Meeting in Service of the Hegemonic Plans of the Two Superpowers"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June (ATA)--The pacifist euphoria which the imperialist and revisionist fanfare tries to create can in no way darken the fact that the present meeting between the chieftain of U.S. imperialism and that of Soviet social imperialism, just as the previous meetings, are made, first of all, to exert psychological, political and nuclear blackmail and pressure on the other peoples and countries, to create a suffocating atmosphere in Europe and in the whole world, stresses today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in an article exposing the aims of this meeting and the fuss the bourgeois-revisionist media make to this event.

The newspaper stresses that though numerous quarrels, disagreements and conflicts exist between the two imperialist superpowers with regard to their struggle and rivalry for world hegemony and domination, when the question arises they strike alliances and agreements against the peoples, against the communist future of mankind.

It is clear that the chieftains of the two biggest imperialist powers of the time meet to strike bargainings on all the world questions. This is necessary for them precisely now, when the international situation, despite their plots and suppressive activity, does not develop according to the desires, plans and strategic schemes of the two superpowers.

The political scene of the world today has changed a great deal ever since the latest summit Soviet-American meetings in 1974. Social-imperialist China, without waiting for its superpower teeth to grow, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT continues, began to bite its neighbours and prepare the ground to extend its expansion to the four horizons.

China's emergence with clear pretentions that it too, play in the world scene the role of a superpower with "global responsibilities", the establishment by it of privileged relations with the United States of America and with the European imperialist powers, as well as its entering into a racist-fascist alliance with Japan, have made still more acute the interimperialist rivalry and clashes. The Soviet Union would like to define a common stand with the United States of America to hinder the expansionist ambitions of China, which run counter ot its own, however, the United States of America is not prepared for the time being to do such a thing.

Further on after exposing the aims of the two superpowers to divide and subjugate the Arab peoples and countries, to drench in blood and fully liquidate not only the Palestinian liberation movement, but also the Palestinian people, as well as their aims in Africa, "ZERI I POPULLIT" points out that Brezhnev-Carter meeting could not fail to conclude also with the hatching up of a new plot towards the "old continent". The chieftains of the two superpowers discussed and elaborated their plan for the convening of a conference on the European disarmament, to allegedly meet the "political detente" of Europe with the "military detente", to "free" it from the burden of armaments. In fact, its real aim is to impose on the European countries the reduction of nuclear weapons, troops and conventional weapons. The newspaper stresses that they want to disarm Europe, to guarantee a somewhat "disarmed security", that is, to put it under their protectorate and defence umbrella, to neutralize and make it incapable of coping with the dictate of the superpowers; thus, they want to leave aside the "united Europe" from the game of hegemony and, at the same time, to exploit it each for its own interests and to the detriment of the other. This plan aims at forcing Europe to unconditionally submit to them and surrender its weapons without war.

With regard to the signing of the new agreement on the so-called strategic arms limitation, SALT, the newspaper points out that the aim of this agreement is not at all refraining of the armaments race and the avoiding of the threat of a nuclear war, as they want to say, but the consolidation of the positions of the United States of America and the Soviet Union as nuclear gendarmes of the world.

Today the strategists of Washington, Moscow and Beijing work out strategic plans, envisage how "the equilibrium of forces" will be in the possible world conflicts that they design and aim to realize if their hands are not stayed, what side one or the other of them will take, etc. But, "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in conclusion, all these efforts are doomed to failure in front of the strength and united struggle of all the peoples of the world.

CZECHOSLOVAK PAPER SCORES WESTERN STATES' ATTITUDE AT MBFR TALKS

AU142127 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 7 AU

[CTK dispatch from Vienna: "The Proposals of the Socialist Countries in Vienna and the Attitude of NATO: The Touchstone"]

[Text] The proposals of the socialist states of 8 June 1978 that have been lying on the negotiating table in Vienna's Hofburg Castle for precisely 1 year have turned out to be a touchstone showing that the NATO states are unwilling to effectively contribute to reducing the numerical strength of the armed forces and arms in central Europe. Thus far the Western participants in the talks have failed to reply constructively to these compromise proposals and have thus prevented an initial agreement on reductions.

This tactic of procrastination is directly connected with the NATO decisions on expanding and modernizing their nuclear and conventional arms systems, decisions which are being carried out systematically. It is for this reason that the leading NATO organs at their spring session did not respond specifically to the Budapest initiative of the ministers of foreign affairs of the socialist countries, whose objective is military detente and the establishment of trust in Europe.

The lack of political willingness on the part of the NATO states to reach an agreement on a reduction becomes particularly evident in the fact that in principle they are not even interested in realizing their own proposals. The socialist countries, after all, in their compromise proposals of last year also took into consideration Western wishes such as for a reduction in the number of Soviet tanks in exchange for U.S. nuclear weapons. They likewise agreed with Western concepts that only the numerical strength of the land troops should be reduced and that after this reduction equal collective ceilings of 700,000 men should be fixed for the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

In view of this concession the NATO states last summer could not avoid recognizing the importance of the initiative of the socialist countries for achieving an initial agreement on a reduction. In a situation, however, in which the proposals of the socialist states made it possible to begin the drafting of an initial agreement, the Western participating states have once more begun to block the possibility of a solution. This is why the expected further approximation of positions concerning many problems did not materialize.

CHNOUPEK URGES DISARMAMENT MEASURES IN LETTER TO WALDHEIM

LD202246 Prague CTK in English 1836 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] New York--Czechoslovakia considers the earliest possible achievement of arms limitation and disarmament the basic precondition of securing a lasting international peace and security for all nations, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said in a letter to the UN secretary general today.

The letter, proposing to insert the question of the "adoption of a declaration of international cooperation for achieving the objectives of disarmament" into the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly was presented to Kurt Waldheim by Czechoslovak Ambassador to the UN Ilja Hulinsky.

The disarmament effort has already yielded some important positive results: lately the strategic arms limitation treaty between the Soviet Union and the United States.

However, despite these favourable results the necessary decisive turn towards halting the arms race and starting disarmament could not be ensured for the time being.

The letter recalls that Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak stated in his May Day speech this year that "it would be useful to adopt on the broadest international basis, best in the United Nations, a document binding states to unite in the effort to solve the urgent problems of disarmament and lay down concrete political principles of mutual cooperation for attaining this objective. States should commit themselves to constructively approach the disarmament talks and help create an international favourable for making the desirable progress as quickly as possible".

This proposal proceeds from the deep conviction that disarmament is possible "only with effective, constructive and consistent cooperation of all members of the international community", the letter stresses.

Czechoslovakia believes that it would be useful to discuss the promotion of constructive and fruitful international cooperation in solving the problems of disarmament on the broadest possible forum of the United Nations as soon as possible. "The discussion of this question by the 34th UN General Assembly should result in the adoption of a declaration on international cooperation for achieving the aims of disarmament".

This declaration could represent a political code of principles on conduct of states in disarmament negotiations, as well as principles states should observe in their approach to the efficient solution of the problems of disarmament and in developing constructive cooperation in this respect.

The letter points out that the declaration should emphasize that "the governments of all states of the world bear historical responsibility for the eradication of war from the life of man, especially by means of agreeing upon efficient and resolute measures in the sphere of disarmament aimed at general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control".

The declaration should solemnly appeal to all states to actively assist the development, strengthening and intensification of international cooperation for attaining the goals of disarmament, while taking into account the supreme importance of installing and safeguarding a firm and just peace in the world for the present and future generations.

Pursuing this aim states should take resolute initiatives for halting further arms race and adopting new important measures in the sphere of disarmament which would help attain the great ideal of mankind--general and complete disarmament, the letter stressed.

It is also important that "states not refuse to take part in measures in the sphere of disarmament....and actively contribute to them, according to their military, economic and political potential".

The declaration should also reaffirm the principle that disarmament problems should be solved in such a way as not to impede or jeopardize the security of any state taking part in the talks, but on the contrary increase the security of the whole international community.

The adoption of such a declaration would play a positive role in putting into life the goals which were unanimously laid down at the 10th special UN General Assembly on disarmament, and help install favourable conditions for their practical impelemntation.

Czechoslovakia will submit the text of a draft declaration on international cooperation for achieving the objectives of disarmament during the 34th UN General Assembly.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY KADAR-LED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

Budapest Radio on Visit's End

LD201906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The official progra of the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar in Sofia has ended. Our special correspondent Gyula Bereczky reports:

The program of the Hungarian party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar in Sofia has ended. The Hungarian delegation is to leave for home shortly.

What happened this morning? Janos Kadar and several people in his suite paid a visit to the electrical and mechanical truck design institute in Sofia where the Hungarian guests were accompanied by Todor Zhivkov.

Our bilateral trade increases by an annual average of 20 percent. Within this, the ratio of specialized and cooperation products has already reached 30 percent.

As I reported earlier, the document defining the main direction of economic and technical-scientific cooperation until 1990 was strengthened at the wishes of both parties. The specialists have already worked out the chemical industry agreement for the next 5-year plan period, and are examining possibilities for cooperation in many other concrete economic (?fields).

After visiting the plant, the Hungarian-Bulgarian cultural, technical-scientific cooperation agreement was signed at the Boyana Government Residence at the foot of the Vitosha. The document, which gives renewed impetus to the (?cultural technical-scientific contacts between the two countries), was initialled by Frigyes Puja and Petur Mladenov, the two countries' foreign ministers. With this, the official program ended.

[Sofia BTA in English at 1433 GMT on 20 June adds: "The document regulates the Bulgaro-Hungarian cultural and scientific ties at the new stage. It outlines the trends of further all-round development of cooperation between the two countries in these spheres."]

A communique has been published about the visit to Sofia of the Hungarian party and and government delegation led by Janos Kadar.

Delegation Departure 20 June

AU201404 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--The Hungarian party and government delegation, led by Mr Janos Kadar, left this country today.

During the three-day official and friendly visit here the members of the delegation had talks with a Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The discussion of bilateral relations and issues of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement proceeded at complete unanimity.

At Sofia airport the guests were seen off by Mr Todor Zhivkov and other party and state leaders.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION DOCUMENTS WITH HUNGARY SIGNED 15 JUNE

AU151552 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 15 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 15 (BTA)--A government convention on plant control and quarantine was signed by Bulgaria and Hungary here today. The document regulates measures for barring the spread of dangerous pests and plant diseases, paying special attention to this end to the exchange of farm products and foodstuffs. The two sides are to deepen their cooperation in plant control through exchange of knowhow and by becoming acquainted with the results of topical scientific developments.

The convention was signed by Mr Filip Ishpekov, deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, and the deputy-minister of agriculture and the food industry of Hungary, Mr Jeno Vanca. Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, was also present at the ceremony.

In the result of the talks held in Sofia from June 12 through 15 a protocol on scientific and technological cooperation was signed between the National Agro-Industrial Union of Bulgaria and the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry. It features direct cooperation between the research institutes mainly in variety-testing, baking, canning and tobacco industry, sheep-rearing, fruit-growing, etc. The agreement also includes exchange of specialists, mutual acquaintance with the results of the research work and knowhow in grain production and joint delivery of technologies to third countries.

Bulgaria and Hungary, as CMEA's biggest food-stuff exporters by tradition, have always cooperated in the development of new farm technologies. The Hungarian side shows interest in the Bulgarian knowhow in market-gardening, sheep-rearing and tobacco production, and the Bulgarian side evinces interest in the Hungarian achievements in grain production and pig-farming.

Bulgaria delivers to Hungary hothouses and specialized machines for vegetable-growing and viticulture, and receives from her technologies for industrial maize production and machinery for the food industry. The two countries' appearance on third markets with jointly developed farm technologies is a new form in their cooperation. The recently signed protocol provides for such cooperation both this year and in the 1980-1985 period.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON MLADENOV VISIT

AU131515 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 13 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text of "communique" on the official visit to Austria of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, released by the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs]

[Text] At the invitation of Dr Willibald Pahr, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to Austria on 11 and 12 June 1979. Petur Mladenov was received by Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

In their talks, marked by a friendly and businesslike atmosphere and the spirit of mutual understanding, the two foreign ministers discussed the state of bilateral relations and the prospects of their development, as well as international problems.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the Austrian-Bulgarian relations are constantly expanding in the political, economic, cultural and other sectors. Great importance for the successful development of these relations was attached to the meetings between leading figures of both countries. The wish was expressed for a continuing strengthening of mutual trust and understanding between the Austrian and Bulgarian people.

In discussing international problems, special attention was focused on the questions of detente, disarmament and security, and the development of cooperation in Europe. Both sides stressed their determination to make every effort to make the process of detente permanent, more and more comprehensive and irreversible. They are convinced that the implementation of all stipulations of the CSCE Final Act as a whole essentially contributes toward the further development of the process of detente.

The foreign ministers reaffirmed their determination to contribute to the successful implementation of the Madrid meeting in 1980. They expressed the opinion that it will be necessary to carry out the work [at this meeting] in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

They confirmed their countries' readiness to make a contribution toward expanding the all-European cooperation in various fields including environmental protection and the development of the transportation and energy sectors.

Both sides stressed the importance of Bulgaria's policy of good-neighborliness toward the countries of the Balkan Peninsula as well as of the Austrian foreign policy based on permanent neutrality, as an essential contribution toward detente and peaceful cooperation on our continent.

The two sides agreed that concrete measures for ending the arms race and for the transition to disarmament, including nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, are urgently necessary for consolidating and deepening political detente.

The foreign ministers welcomed the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and the forthcoming signing of the new treaty in Vienna. They expressed the conviction that the coming into force of this treaty will favorably influence other disarmament negotiations, including those at the Geneva disarmament committee and at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and related measures. Proceeding from the conviction that the existing balance of forces can be maintained on a gradually reduced armament level, both sides advocated the expansion of confidence-building measures in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, the expansion of detente and reduction of the military confrontation under participation of all interested states.

At their meeting the ministers also carried out an exchange of opinions on topical international problems including the Middle East, Cyprus and Southeast Asian questions and the question of southern Africa.

The two sides assessed their talks as highly useful for the further development of the traditional and friendly relations between the Republic of Austria and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the interest of the peoples and the people of their countries, of peace and of international cooperation.

The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria invited the minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria for an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The date of the visit will be fixed at a later time.

YUGOSLAVIA'S TITO THANKS ZHIVKOV FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU181822 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has received a telegram from Josip Broz Tito, chairman of the LCY and president of the SFRY, in which gratitude is expressed for the cordial congratulations and wishes on the latter's birthday. The telegram expresses the conviction that the cooperation between the two countries, as well as between the two parties, will develop in the interests of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace in the Balkans and throughout the world.

CSSR LEADERS THANK ZHIVKOV, TODOROV FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

AU181824 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have received the following telegram from Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of Czechoslovakia and Lubomir Strougal, Premier of the CSSR Government.

"Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of all Czechoslovak people and on our own behalf, we would like to thank you for the sincere greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

"We deeply appreciate your words of gratitude on the successes our people have achieved in the construction of a developed socialist society. We share your confidence that the relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties and countries will also in the future continue to intensify and develop both in the interests of the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian peoples, the unity of the countries belonging to the socialist community and the cause of progress and peace throughout the world."

NEWLY APPOINTED USSR AMBASSADOR IN SOFIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Tolubeyev Speech

AU191500 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech delivered by Nikita Tolubeyev, newly appointed USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at ceremony held on 13 June 1979 in Sofia, on the occasion of the ambassador's presentation of credentials]

[Text] Nikita Tolubeyev stated as follows:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government are granting me the great honor of representing the Soviet Union in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, a country with which we are developing splendid relations of comprehensive cooperation in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. The friendship between our two fraternal peoples can be traced back many centuries. This is a history that we always remember and about which we always speak with emotion. The great Lenin stands at the origins of this friendship. He was a resolute supporter of close cooperation between the revolutionary Russian proletariat and the progressive forces in the Balkans and was in favor of supporting these forces in their struggle for social progress and national liberation.

The 9 September socialist revolution, accomplished under the conditions of the Soviet Army's victorious advance against the German-fascist troops in the Balkans, was a brilliant apotheosis of the Bulgarian people's struggle for the national and social liberation of their motherland, the ambassador continued. An important step toward the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations was the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in 1967. In this connection I would like to quote Leonid Illich Brezhnev's words, that the "treaty is developing successfully, the process of drawing closer together between our two countries is confidently progressing, and our cooperation is producing ever increasing results." This is guaranteed by the fact that the CPSU and BCP central committees, and that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev personally, and you, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are both devoting constant care to the development of relations between our two countries. This was brilliantly confirmed by the official visit of the party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by you, Comrade Zhivkov, to the Soviet Union in 1977, and the visit which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, paid to your country this year, as well as by the talks he held with you.

The present state of Soviet-Bulgarian relations represents a practical implementation of the decisions adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress and by the 11th BCP Congress, congresses which marked the paths of further consolidating the fraternal alliance between the peoples of the socialist community.

Following Georgi Dimitrov's legacy, the working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, under the leadership of their communist party, have achieved remarkable successes in the development of their economy, science, and culture within a short historical period. The Soviet people are proud of the Bulgarian people's achievements and they particularly value the relations of comradely trust existing between our two communist parties and governments. The Soviet people wish the Bulgarian people further successes in building a developed socialist society.

On this solemn occasion I would like to assure you that I shall devote all my activities in this high-ranking post--as ambassador of the USSR--to the further consolidation and development of relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the benefit of our two countries' peoples, and I would like to express the hope that in your turn, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and on behalf of the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as always in the past, you will give your support and will contribute by means of your cooperation to the implementation of the great mission entrusted to me by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

Zhivkov Speech

AU181750 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at the ceremony held on 13 June 1979 in Sofia, on the occasion of the presentation of credentials of Nikita Pavlovich Tolubeyev, newly appointed USSR ambassador to Bulgaria]

[Text] It is with particular joy and satisfaction that I accept the letters of credence with which the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed you ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated.

I consider it my pleasant duty to welcome you with all my heart in the Bulgarian manner and to express my ardent gratitude for your wishes expressed to the Bulgarian people for their new successes in building a developed socialist society.

The peoples of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union are indissolubly linked together in great friendship and fraternity, a friendship with historical and glorious roots and traditions. This friendship was for ever triumphant after the victory of the Great Socialist October Revolution and the 9 September victory in our country. This victory in Bulgaria has won with the decisive assistance of the heroic Soviet Army. The immortal ideas of Lenin, the vivid behests of Georgi Dimitrov and the common ideals and goals of the communist parties in our countries are the inexhaustible source of life-giving strength for our Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, so that it may become a moving force and the main guarantee of the socialist upsurge and communist future of our motherland, the chairman of the State Council continued.

Based on the principles of socialist internationalism and sealed with the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty of 12 May 1967, the relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have assumed the character of an indestructible interstate alliance and became an example of socialist internationalism in action. They have developed and risen to a new stage. The joint course of the BCP and CPSU Central committees of a comprehensive drawing closer together between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, worked out with the personal participation of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the great friend of the Bulgarian people, is being unrelentingly and consistently implemented and is producing ever increasing results. As a result of the meetings and talks held with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Moscow in 1977 and in Sofia in January 1978, the processes, scale and scope of the cooperation and drawing closer together between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union today and in the forthcoming period are taking shape more and more clearly.

The Bulgarian people are following the development of the Soviet country with constant attention. We admire and rejoice at the great successes of our Soviet brothers. The developed socialist society, which was built for the first time in the Soviet Union, reveals ever increasing, tremendous opportunities for real socialism and demonstrates the incomparable advantages of the Soviet socialist democracy, which are embodied and concentrated in the USSR Constitution. With all our hearts we wish the fraternal Soviet people success in implementing the socioeconomic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress and in achieving even greater successes in the building of a communist society in the USSR, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said. More than six decades have passed since the Soviet Union was created and for more than 60 years it has been the indestructible support of working people throughout the world against imperialism and war, for independence, peace and social progress. Without the USSR and its foreign policy, without the CPSU peace program, without the tremendous international activities of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the most outstanding political leader of our time, the world cannot imagine and does not imagine either the historic change from "cold war" to detente, or the settlement of the most crucial problem of international life--the curbing of the armaments race and the transition to real disarmament.

In its foreign policy the People's Republic of Bulgaria is also inspired by the Leninist principles. It is fighting unrelentingly for the implementation of the great ideal of socialism--world peace--for friendship among the peoples, in close coordination and full unity of action with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist states, members of the Warsaw Pact. Our country is trying to contribute to the consolidation of detente, peace and international cooperation, above all in the Balkans, a question to which we attach the greatest importance, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated.

In accepting your credentials, I wish to assure you, Comrade Ambassador, that in implementing the highly patriotic and noble mission entrusted to you by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, you will have the full support and cooperation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER OF HEALTH 20 JUNE

AU201820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] On 20 June Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Boris Petrovskiy, USSR minister of health. During their talk they discussed questions pertaining to further developing and strengthening the cooperation in health preservation between the two fraternal countries. Radoy Popivanov, Bulgaria's minister of public health, attended the meeting.

STOICHKOV RECEIVES USSR MINISTER OF INSTALLATION 22 JUNE

AU201344 Sofia BTA in English 1328 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr Grigor Stoichkov, deputy-chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, received today Mr Boris Bakin, minister of installation work and special construction of the USSR.

At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, questions of bilateral cooperation were discussed, as well as the possibilities for using the latest Soviet achievements in the organization of assembly work in Bulgaria. Present were the minister of construction and building materials of Bulgaria, Mr Ivan Sakarev, and the head of the "Building and Architecture" department with the CC of the BCP, Mr Stanoy Yonev.

Bulgaria and the USSR maintain close cooperation in construction. In the years of socialism 360 big industrial projects, scores of dams and irrigation systems, as well as many transport, cultural and social projects have been built to Soviet designs and with Soviet help. Now most of the housing construction in Bulgaria is carried out, thanks to Soviet-delivered residential building companies. The construction of Sofia Underground, which is forthcoming, will be also carried out to Soviet designs and with Soviet technological help.

DOYNOV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 20 JUNE

AU200845 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CC of the BCP, left for Moscow today at the invitation of the CC of the CPSU. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by the BCP CC secretary, Mr Georgi Atanasov.

DYULGEROV RECEIVES POLISH PARTY SECRETARY ZANDAROWSKI

AU202010 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met the visiting here secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Mr Zdzislaw Zandarowski, who is on visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

LUKANOV-LED GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS FRANCE

AU202014 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Paris, June 20 (BTA correspondent)--A Bulgarian governmental delegation, led by Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, is on an official visit here. Today, the delegation had its first meetings and talks with representatives of the French Government and of French business circles. Mr. Lukanov had talks with Mr Jean-Francois Poncet, the French minister of foreign affairs and with Mr Norbert Segart, State Secretary of the Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. At the talks, which proceeded in a business atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding, were reviewed issues pertaining to the promotion of Bulgaro-French relations and more particularly to economic cooperation.

STANISHEV RECEIVES JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS

AU202012 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Hitoshi Sasaki, member of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party and editor-in-chief of the "ZENEI", theoretical organ of the party, and Mr Yasuoshi Yasuda, member of the CC of the Japanese Communist Party and head of the "Mass Organizations" Department, who are on vacation in Bulgaria. Views on the possibilities for further development of cooperation between the BCP and the Japanese Communist Party were exchanged.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ISRAEL

AU181120 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jun 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Israeli Communist Party Central Committee a delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Nikolay Iribadzhakov, BCP Central Committee member, left for Tel Aviv. The delegation was seen off by David Elazar, BCP Central Committee member, and by high-ranking functionaries of the BCP Central Committee apparatus.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION

20 June Arrival

AU201403 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa led by Oliver Tambo, chairman of the congress, arrived on 20 June in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Beginning of Talks

AU202015 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Talks between a BCP Central Committee delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and a delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa led by Oliver Tambo, chairman of the congress, began on 20 June in Sofia.

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

AU181820 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Li Tingquan, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was received on Friday [15 Jun] in the Cernin Palace in Prague by CSSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Stanislav Svoboda, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to Gustav Husak, president of the republic.

BILAK RECEIVES GDR CULTURE MINISTER HOFFMANN

LD210936 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received GDR Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann in Prague today. In the course of a cordial meeting, they exchanged experiences on the cooperation of both countries in culture.

HUSAK GREETS QUEEN ELIZABETH II ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU181715 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] Prague, CTK--CSSR President Gustav Husak sent Queen Elizabeth II a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

RUDE PRAVO TEXT OF KORCAK SPEECH AT PEACE FESTIVAL

AU201141 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Report on speech by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, at the south Moravia regional Festival of Peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, held in Brno-Lisen on 17 June]

[Text] The participants in the regional festival were addressed by Comrade Josef Korcak, who said among other things:

The events of the last few weeks confirm that we are currently at a crossroads of international developments. The principles and goals of the socialist countries' policy are clear. We are guided--as was recently stressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev--by a single thought: to protect and strengthen peace, to enable nations to fully concentrate all their resources on constructive targets and to clear the way for mankind's social progress.

The treaty on limiting strategic offensive weapons, which is ready to be signed by the Soviet Union and the United States, is an important step on this path. The 7-year-long negotiations are a testimony of the complicated nature of these issues and of the many artificial obstacles created by the enemies of detente. We, too, assess this document as the most significant step so far toward limiting the feverish pursuit of armament. We believe that it will help, together with the start of negotiation on a SALT III treaty, to bring nearer the ideal of a world without wars and weapons.

The current talks in Vienna are an indisputable success of the policy of the Soviet Union, of the Leninist ideas of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. For the Czechoslovak people, too, nothing is more needed and important than each practical step toward consolidating the security of nations and strengthening peace. We fully support the Soviet position that it is necessary, in the interests of detente, to reduce armament and limit the dangerous arms arsenals, especially the nuclear ones. In keeping with this, the socialist countries have put forward the proposal to convene an all-Europe conference dealing with questions of further strengthening confidence among states and with military detente. It is our goal to overcome the "cold war" once and for all, find a way out of the blind alley of the disarmament negotiations that have taken place so far and turn Europe into a model of military detente. Can anyone perhaps deny the vital, fateful importance of this question? Can anyone doubt that halting the arms race is beneficial for each European nation, all inhabitants of this continent? Is there anything more meritorious than creating a safer world for the next generation? The accumulated stockpiles of weapons suffice to destroy the life of each man on this planet--not once, but many times. Is it not necessary to make these enormous resources available for protecting life against disease and death from starvation, for building houses and schools, for creating living conditions worthy of the man of the last quarter of the 20th century?

We know well that the elimination of the threat of war once and for all is a very difficult task, the most difficult ever encountered in world history. However, it is becoming ever more urgent with every perfection of the destructive capacity of the modern weapons. The complexity of the task is increasing proportionately with the expansion of hotbeds of tension and military conflicts. This is why we condemn with such unanimity the aggression of the Maoist leadership of China in Southeast Asia, the imperialist plot against the interests of the Arab countries in the Middle East and the racist threat in southern Africa. This is why it is so important to undertake in time the necessary steps for the elimination of everything that could generate a war conflagration.

In these days and hours our eyes are turned to not-too-distant Vienna. We expect, along with all peace-loving mankind, that the outcome of the current Soviet-American meeting on the highest level will be in harmony with our hopes. We believe that the agreed documents will be brought to a successful conclusion, with the help of world public opinion. Let the voice of reason prevail over the dangerous gamble with the lives of hundreds of millions, with the fate of mankind.

The fact that the Vienna talks and this year's peace manifestation in Lisen are taking place at the same time is a coincidence. But let them hear well the voice of the working people of south Moravia, resounding from this beautiful Gottwald Valley.

We voice, from this memorable place, our full support for Comrade Brezhnev and the persistent and principled peace efforts of the Soviet Union. We hold in high regard Comrade Brezhnev's outstanding personal contribution to this noble cause and wish him many successes in his responsible talks with the American President.

WRITERS CITE BENEFITS OF BREZHNEV-CARTER VIENNA SUMMIT

LD151630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The meeting in Vienna of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter, is welcomed by members of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers.

They expressed the conviction that the signature on the SALT II agreement will be an impetus on mankind's path to a better and more certain future, and the building of a happier life in peace.

Czechoslovak writers wish many successes to both representatives' talks and stress that the life of mankind and the culture of nations require that the good results of the summit meeting receive such attention as the world of peace deserves.

LENART ADDRESSES REPUBLIC OF COUNCILS RALLY

LD152244 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Slovak Republic of Councils culminated in Presov today. Ladislav Mikus, an editor, reports:

A crowd numbering more than 20,000 working people, which assembled at the Slovak National Uprising Square in Presov this afternoon, witnessed a solemn wreath-laying ceremony at the memorial to the Slovak Republic of Councils. The first wreath was laid, to the accompaniment of the March of Fallen Revolutionaries, by members of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, headed by Comrade Jozef Lenart. Other wreaths were laid by the representatives of the region, district, city and by delegations of foreign guests.

Afterwards, the distinguished guests appeared at the festively bedecked balcony of the House of Culture of the revolutionary trade union movement in Presov. From there, the festive rally of the working people and youth of the town and district was opened by Michal Spak, first secretary of the district CPSL committee in Presov. He welcomed the guests, the members of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front, including Comrades Jozef Lenart, Jan Fojtik, Jan Janik, Julius Hanus and Jan Pirc, as well as Nikolay Goncharov, the Soviet consul general in Bratislava, and Jozsef (Jatai) the consul general of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bratislava, delegations of the town cities of Mukachevo in the USSR and Nyireghyeza in Hungary. Those attending the rally gave a specially heartfelt welcome to the contemporaries of the Slovak Republic of Councils and to the meritorious members of the CPCZ who have continued in their work.

Afterwards, the rally was addressed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

In the opening passage of his address, Comrade Jozef Lenart cordially greeted those attending the commemorative rally being held to mark the 60th anniversary of the proclamation of the Slovak Republic of Councils. He extended his greeting on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ and the president of the republic, and on behalf of the Slovak party and state bodies. At the same time, he paid our deep respect to the heroes of the Slovak Republic of Councils, its leading representatives and to the ordinary men and women who were part of it.

In another part of his speech, Comrade Lenart stressed:

[Lenart--begin recording] For our party, for the working class and for the other working people the Slovak Republic of Councils was and remains the first attempt to bring about, through a struggle, a form of proletarian power on the territory of Czechoslovakia. It was an attempt to provide a revolutionary, proletarian solution to the basic national and social problems that faced the working people of our country. It was and is a brilliant testimony to our people's deeply felt international solidarity with and their enthusiastic support for the country of the Great October Revolution and their support for international revolutionary forces.

Like the Hungarian Commune, the Republic of Councils in Slovakia was born under the decisive influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution, that is, under the influence of the example of the existing Soviet power. Thus there were favorable international conditions for the birth of people's power in Slovakia. The Slovak Republic of Councils came into existence as a direct result of solidarity with the workers power in Hungary, opposition to the bourgeois Czechoslovak Government's policy of imperialism and exploitation. It was an attempt to win a socially and nationally just order for the Slovak people. The Slovak Republic of Councils was an act that reflected the people's will and resolve to tackle in a socialist way the cardinal problems affecting their lives and thereby demonstrate the superior features of people's power in relation to the system of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

The aims and missions of that republic of the people were expressed in the challenging and attractive program that the republic proclaimed and began to put into practice. With admiration we look at the creative work performed in such a short time and in complicated conditions by the revolutionary government and the local revolutionary councils. The broad strata of the working people, for the first time, took advantage of their right to elect their representatives. Elections to the workers' and peasants' council in towns and villages, during which the working people demonstrated their support for the people's power, were a great event. Factories with more than 20 employees were taken into state ownership and banks and spas were nationalized. Land of more than 50 hectares belonging to large land-owners was expropriated and peasants' debts were annulled. The 8-hour working day was enacted. Equality was proclaimed between men and women, and living conditions for young people started to be improved. Compulsory education was introduced and a start was made to liquidate illiteracy and to provide medical care free of charge.

With full seriousness, the revolutionary government concerned itself with a plan for the development of the forces of production and started to tackle such problems as how better to utilize our natural health, water resources and so on.

In the interest of the republic, a statute was approved creating the republic's own army, which was being formed from the ranks of enthusiastic volunteers. These and other steps convincingly demonstrated the abilities and responsibility of the working class, which, because it was at the head of the Slovak Republic of Councils, expressed the interests and needs of the people. And the people were willing to give their support to the government since they were becoming convinced at every step about the government's social and cultural contribution.

The successes of the first people's power in our country were a thorn in the flesh of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie, and this is why, together with international imperialism, they did everything in their power to suppress it. It was the intrigues of imperialism and its military aggression that led to the demise of the people's power in Slovakia and the defeat of Hungary's Commune.

Today, after a lapse of 60 years, we see even more clearly that the Slovak Republic of Councils was an important contribution in the struggle of our working class for a new life and a contribution to the international struggle of the working class for progress and socialism. This is why our party, together with the people of the Slovak Republic of Councils, proudly believes that the Republic of Councils is an important source of our revolutionary traditions, and one from which we can draw many lessons.

When marking the 60th anniversary of the glorious Slovak Republic of Councils we can rightly say that the dreams and aspirations that inspired the revolutionary fighters have been fulfilled in our present socialist society and that their ideals have become a reality. In Czechoslovakia, we have built a socialist society and raised our homeland to a new, higher stage of economic, social and cultural development.

The east Slovak region, too, is a brilliant example of the tempestuous transformations that our country has undergone. Let us recall that, since the liberation, about 160 industrial enterprises and plants have been built in eastern Slovakia--plants in which more than 150,000 inhabitants have found employment. In comparison with 1949, industrial output has increased 26-times and the region's share in the industrial output of Czechoslovakia has increased from 1.5 percent to more than 6 percent.

When we ask ourselves where the sources of our successes lie, we reinforce once again the realization that we have achieved these things thanks to the selfless work of the people, who have been inspired and guided by the CPCZ. They also lie in the fact that in our country, too, we have embarked on the path of the Great October Revolution--on the path of Lenin. Our party, the working class and all people have convinced themselves over the course of many decades of class struggle that whenever we followed the Leninist course we have achieved successes, and, conversely, we have seen that deviations from this course led to losses and defeats. We convinced ourselves of this during the crisis period when the experience and the socialist gains won previously by our people were put in jeopardy--an experience for which we have paid dearly.

The years our society has lived through since that time, under the new party leadership headed by Comrade Husak, and its new boom, convincingly demonstrate to us once again that this is the right course and this is why we shall continue to go forward along no other but the Leninist course. [end recording]

In another part of his speech, Comrade Jozef Lenart recalled the importance of the development of principles which served as the basis for the Republic of Councils. These are the principles of proletarian internationalism and the international solidarity of the revolutionary forces. He stressed that just as the Republic of Councils was the fruit of proletarian solidarity, so the restoration of our national and state existence, was the result of the internationalist, and liberating mission of the Soviet Army. At the same time, he pointed out that, conscious of all these realities, our working people will unswervingly apply the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism, that we shall be guided by them in our everyday work and that we will hail them as the solid base of our foreign policy.

At the close of his speech, Comrade Jozef Lenart concerned himself with some topical issues of the present international situation. In this connection he said, among other things:

[Lenart--begin recording] These days, comrades, our attention is focused on an important event, namely the meeting between Comrade Brezhnev and U.S. President Carter in Vienna. This is a meeting of a historic importance, since, as we know they are to sign a treaty limiting strategic arms. This treaty will lay a foundation for curbing arms and for a subsequent, gradual disarmament. We welcome the fact that the realistically thinking forces in the West also see this treaty as the only effective way to limit arms and avoid a world nuclear war. With this awareness, esteemed friends, we are sending from our rally our warmest greetings to Comrade Brezhnev to wish him full success in his historically significant task and what is for mankind a fateful mission. We wish him success in his talks in Vienna. We are resolved to do everything in our power to insure that the cause of peace will grow in the strength and prevail: [applause] [end recording]

After the speech by the head of the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front, the rally was addressed by Nikolay Goncharov, the Soviet consul general in Bratislava. He conveyed greetings from the Soviet people and singled out the importance of the Soviet Republic of Councils for the international workers movement.

After the end of the rally, the party and state delegation, along with other guests, attended a gala opening of a picture gallery of the town of Presov. The gallery was built by 10 enterprises from the town in accordance with their combined pledge. The first act performed in it today was a presentation of distinctions to 50 workers in recognition of their services to the region, district and city.

HUSAK ADDRESSES YOUTH DELEGATION IN PRAGUE

LD152020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The meeting between Czechoslovak youth and representatives of the CPCZ and of our state culminated this afternoon in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. The meeting was attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vzclav Hula, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno and Josef Haman; and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Miroslav Capka.

Also present were heads of departments of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers, ministers of the federal and national governments, representatives of the Federal Assembly, members of the Central Committee, representatives of the National Front of the CSSR, members of the Czech and Slovak National Council and personalities of our political and public life.

Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, on behalf of the Socialist Youth Union and the entire young generation, tanked the CPCZ Central Committee and Comrade Gustav Husak personally for the understanding, trust and concern they give to young people. At the same time he assured our highest representatives that the members of the Socialist Youth Union will actively contribute to the fulfillment of the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR then spoke.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, the federal government, and in the name of all the comrades present, and in his own name, Gustav Husak cordially greeted the representatives of our young generation who come from all regions and districts of our state. And, through their intermediary, he greeted all members of the Socialist Youth Union, all members of the Pioneer organization and all the young people of Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Husak stressed that our entire society greatly appreciates the work of young workers, farmers, technicians and workers in all other branches who contribute to the development of our country and to the happiness of our people. At the same time, this work enriches the young people themselves by giving them new experiences and knowledge, and helps them to mature politically and morally and helps them become more competent in their area of specialization. It is a convincing proof of their confidence and support of the policy of our party.

On this occasion I want to acknowledge the work, Comrade Gustav Husak said, that the Socialist Youth Union has carried out since our meeting last year. Positive results have been achieved in politico-educational work, in production, in schools and in other sectors of your organization's activity. We are confident that we will pursue this good course in the coming years, too.

Comrade Gustav Husak then spoke about the general political situation in our homeland, which he described as positive, and stressed that the overwhelming majority of our people, and of all workers, support the policy of the CPCZ and of the National Front. By means of their conscientious work they contribute to the flowering of our socialist system. We are succeeding in fulfilling the main tasks of the development of the economy and in safeguarding our living standards.

Comrade Husak stated that the Czechoslovak people will soon celebrate the 35th anniversary of the culmination of its national liberation and anti-fascist struggle. The liberation of our country by the Soviet Army marked the beginning of a key turn in the destiny of our nations. In the course of the past 35 years our country has changed radically. The living standards of the working people have grown in an unprecedented manner. The conditions of the life of our young generation have changed, too. All this is the result of a relentless struggle for the construction of a socialist society. We have achieved much in this struggle, but it is far from being over.

Comrade Gustav Husak then stressed that each and every citizen can be justifiably proud of his socialist homeland. While the results we have achieved may be viewed as positive, this does not mean, however, that we have no problems. People want to live better; society has to develop; we have to keep pace with the world. This is why the demands placed on all of us are constantly mounting. We see the good work carried out by the Socialist Youth Union and the Pioneer organization in all sectors as an important contribution to all that we have achieved, and, at the same time, as a great promise and hope for future years.

Comrade Husak continued: We want our youth, in all their activities, to develop in a healthy manner and to be ever better prepared to gradually take over responsible tasks. For this purpose we have created, in the course of the years of the construction of socialism, very favorable conditions that cannot be compared to any period in our past or to the conditions in which young people live today in the bourgeois society. At the same time, we have insured that our young people will have clear prospects in their lives. Every young person has, after an appreticeship or after the conclusion of his or her studies, the certainty of obtaining work. The word "unemployment" is an unknown concept in our country.

In the political life of our country, too, in our party, in the Socialist Youth Union and in all social organizations of the national front, we offer wide range of opportunity for young people. True, in a number of places we still meet with manifestations of conservatism, Comrade Gustav Husak continued, with insufficient courage to entrust responsible functions to young people. The leadership of our party and government, however, resolutely asserts that capable young people have to be entrusted with responsible tasks in production, research, political life--in all spheres of the life of our society. This cannot be done at a single stroke, but it is a positive process that we will continue to support by all means.

In our foreign policy, said Comrade Gustav Husak, we strive to guarantee the security and independence of our homeland and a peaceful life for our people. The most reliable way to achieve this is through a firm friendship, cooperation and alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries.

I am pleased, Comrade Husak said, that in our youth organizations a great deal of attention is being devoted to the development of these fraternal relations. This is also reflected in the planned festival of friendship between Czechoslovakia and Soviet youth in Czechoslovakia and similar functions with youth organizations of other fraternal countries.

Pride in one's country, patriotism, internationalist solidarity with friends from socialist countries and with progressive democratic forces in the world are two sides of the same coin.

Comrade Gustav Husak then recalled that a meeting is currently taking place in Vienna between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the President of the United States, James Carter. In the course of their meeting the two leaders will sign the second agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. We hope that the results of this meeting will become a fresh impulse for a further easing of tension, for a gradual solution of pending international problems, for safeguarding a peaceful life of people--as the USSR and the other socialist countries, including Czechoslovakia, are striving for the (Vienna) meeting, the entirety of Comrade Brezhnev's broad peace initiative and the leadership of the Soviet party and state are focused unequivocally on this noble goal.

At the close of his speech, Comrade Gustav Husak voiced the conviction that the youth who were present at the meeting would, with greater enthusiasm and confidence in their own forces and in the forces of our people, renew their daily work for the development of our socialist society. He wished those present, all members of our Socialist Youth Union and all young people many successes in their places of work and in their schools. He also wished them much personal happiness. He assured them that the CPCZ, the National Front and all state bodies will continue to pay great attention to the young generation and that they will strive to insure the optimum conditions for their work and life. This they would do with the profound conviction that therein lies the guarantee of a happy future for our nation and for our socialist society.

CHARTER 77 SPOKESWOMAN DEMANDS END TO HER 'INTERNMENT'

LD181107 Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Jun 79 p 9 LD

["A.R." Dispatch: "Czechoslovakia--Charter 77 Spokesman Mrs. Tominova Relates the Circumstances of the Aggression Perpetrated Against Her"]

[Text] Vienna--Charter 77 Spokesman Mrs. Zdena Tominova, who had to be admitted to hospital on 5 June--she is suffering from concussion as a result of an aggressive attack to which she fell victim on her way home--has forwarded a letter to her friends. Mrs. Tominova relates in this document the strange circumstances surrounding the aggression and the methods used on her by the personnel of Prague's Na Frantisku Hospital.

Mrs. Tominova states, in particular, that since the arrest of 10 members of the Committee for the Defense of Unjustly Prosecuted People [VONS]--a Charter 77 working group --she was systematically shadowed whenever she went out. On her way home on the evening of 5 June, just as she was about to switch on the light, a man appeared in front of her. His head was covered with a woman's stocking. "I started screaming like a mad woman," she explains. "I tried to run back into the street but the man threw me to the ground while putting his hand over my mouth. I could feel my head being banged on the paving stones and then the aggressor left me on the sidewalk and ran away. A police car arrived a few minutes later and I was taken by ambulance to the hospital where it was discovered that I was suffering from concussion."

In the department of the hospital to which I have been admitted, Mrs. Tominova continues, everything indicates that "the doctors have been ordered not to talk to me and keep any visitors away.

Apart from pain killers, I have so far received no treatment. During visiting time, doctors walk past my bed as if I did not exist. I cannot sleep because I suffer from violent headaches and the pills I have been given are completely ineffective."

Mrs. Tominova ends her letter by stating that she will insist on being "released" since, she explains, the situation in which she finds herself in this hospital "is more like internment than hospitalization."

FESTIVITIES OF CSSR'S UKRAINIAN MINORITY REPORTED

AU191440 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[CTK Report: "Holiday Under the Dukla Pass: M. Valek Spoke at the 25th Svidnik Festivities"]

[Text] Svidnik, CTK--The 2-day 25th jubilee festivities of the Ukrainian working people's culture in the CSSR culminated yesterday [17 June] in Svidnik; they were attended by a delegation of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) Central Committee and of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic (SSR), led by M. Valek, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and SSR minister of culture.

J. Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary, and N. Goncharov, USSR Consul General in Bratislava, were guests of the festivities.

In the morning those participating in the last day of the festivities honored the memory of those that had fallen in the Carpathian-Dukla operation by laying wreaths at the Soviet Army Memorial in Svidnik.

After a procession had marched through the city, the cultural program "The Friends' Greetings", which included performances by folklore groups, was enacted in the amphi-theater.

After that a festive rally began in the amphitheater that was addressed by Comrade M. Valek. He appraised the 25 years of Svidnik festivities, which this year were held in in the spirit of the 35th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising of the Carpathian Dukla operation and the 60th anniversary of the Slovak Republic of Councils. The festivities are proof of the care for the development of our entire socialist society's culture and they remind us of the sources from which our present socialist reality has grown. These historical landmarks, Comrade Valek said, have lastingly entered the consciousness of our entire society and their legacy continues to be the source of our present socialist life. He also recalled the unprecedented development of north-eastern Slovakia which, prior to the liberation, used to belong among the most backward corners of our fatherland. He devoted particular attention to the foreign-political situation and he recalled our republic's firm alliance and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The participants in the festivities also were greeted by Comrade N. Goncharov. In the afternoon the Svidnik festivities culminated in the performances of folklore groups under the title "Holiday under the Dukla Pass."

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 19 JUNE

ID192345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 79 ID

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Assembly, at its deliberations headed by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and Chairman of the Parliament, discussed today a report issued by the prosecutor-general on the state and development of criminality.

The Presidium noted that as a result of the positive prerequisites created by the economic, social and legal policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state, we achieved in 1977-1978 further positive results in the fight against criminality. The Presidium of the Federal Assembly deems it necessary to continue systematically in the fight against criminality, to deepen the effectiveness of the laws and other instruments for its supression and for the elimination of its causes.

The Presidium of the Parliament also received today general information on the question of the system of management of the national economy. It evaluated a report on the state of work on the preparation of the main directions of the improvement of the system of the planned management of the national economy after 1980, the main directions of the measures for the improvement of this system, and an evaluation of the comprehensive experiment of management, effectiveness and quality for 1978.

In conclusion, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly discussed reports on the visits of foreign parliamentary delegations in Czechoslovakia and on the results of the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union in Prague.

NEW REGULATIONS ON PRICES AT FARMERS MARKETS

AU151830 Bratislava VERCERNIK in Slovak 12 Jun 79 p 1 AU

["In-Signed Article in the column: We Ask For You: The Price Limit"]

[Text] The unrestrained move of retail prices at the farmers' markets has prompted the Slovak Price Office to check the creation and regulation of retail prices of vegetables and fruit at the local markets in Banska Bystrica and Kosice. On the basis of these experiences and following agreement with the respective regional national committees and the National Committee of Bratislava, the Capital of the Slovak Socialist Republic, it has issued a decree regulating retail price formation at markets throughout Slovakia.

When asked about the concrete conditions applying to our city (Bratislava] Eng L. Pronc, head of the Price Department at the Slovak Price Office said,

"It ensues unanimously from the decree that the whole authority to regulate and determine prices passed to the respective national committees. In their decisions they take into consideration their specific conditions such as the local state of supplies, the season of the year, transportation, the conditions under which the produce is grown and the like. The basic principle is that the cultivators may add a surcharge to the retail prices of vegetables and fruit valid in the [state-run] fruit and vegetable stores on a certain day, a surcharge that is stipulated by the respective national committee. Its maximum range is up to 30 percent. The prices of vegetables and fruit at the local markets are thus formed by way of agreement between the person selling and the person buying, but only up to the level computed by adding the stipulated percentage to the retail price."

Frantisek Hozan, the officer in charge of the trade section at the National Committee of Bratislava, explained what sales will look like in practice:

"At all market places the administrators must indicate on signs the state retail prices and the permitted surcharge percentage. This daily announcement will inform the buyer clearly about the maximum price the seller may ask from him."

BUDAPEST REPORTS HUNGARY-GDR COOPERATION TALKS IN BERLIN

LD202130 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 June (MTI)--The 18th session of the Hungary-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee was held on 18/19 June in Berlin. Talks took place in a cordial atmosphere of friendship, with Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Hungarian Government in charge of the Hungarian delegation and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, vice-president of the GDR Council of Ministers in charge of the GDR delegation. The two, in the capacity as chairmen of their respective sections, were received by Willi Stoph, member of the German Socialist Unity Party Political Committee, premier of the GDR Council of Ministers.

Upon termination of the session Jozsef Marjai and Wolfgang Rauchfuss signed a minutes [as received].

The Berlin session appreciated the fulfillment of agreements that had been concluded on occasion of a Hungarian party and government delegation's visit to the GDR in March 1977 and again at a meet between the two countries' prime ministers in November 1978 in Berlin. It was stated that the implementation of those agreements is proceeding successfully. It was confirmed that both sides are highly interested in a further expansion of economic and technical-scientific cooperation and it was decided to encourage a further effective development, mainly in specialization and production cooperation. The two sides checked the present position in adjusting the 1981-85 national economy plans and passed decision about the further tasks devolving in this context upon the ministries and other economic organizations.

The committee also assessed the fulfillment of the 1976-1980 long-term foreign trade agreement and of the 1979 trade protocol. The value of trade between the two countries in 1979 exceeds the (?1,300) million rouble mark and nearly one third of this is getting implemented on the basis of specialization and productive cooperation deals.

MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY SESSION

LD210029 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1811 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Central Executive of the Society for German-Soviet Friendship opened its third session in Berlin today to review the interim results attained since last year. At the outset of its 2-day deliberations president of the society Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Politburo, pointed to a number of climaxes in the life of the country in the course of which the more than 5 million organized friends of the Soviet Union together with all citizens are preparing the 30th anniversary of the GDR (7 October 1979).

REPORTAGE ON EGON KRENZ VISIT TO USSR

LD201420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1154 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--An agreement on cooperation between the FDJ and the Komsomol was signed in Moscow today by the first secretaries of the two organizations, Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Boris Pastuchov, member of the CPSU Central Committee.

It runs for 5 years and contains the ideological-political education in the young people of both countries and the mobilizations of youth for the building of socialism and communism.

End of Visit

LD201422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--A delegation of the GDR youth organization, FDJ, headed by Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, today concluded a visit to the USSR lasting several days.

NEW ZAPU LEADER ACCREDITED IN GDR

AU181850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Dr Issaac Nyathi has been accredited as new leader of the bureau of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, ZAPU, Patriotic Front, with the Solidarity Committee of the GDR in Berlin on Wednesday. By direction of the president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, Kurt Seibt, he was received by Secretary General Kurt Krueger for the handing over of his accreditation letter. Dr Nyathi conveyed the greetings of ZAPU President Joshua Nkomo and expressed his conviction that the work of the bureau will continue to contribute to the deepening of the relations of anti-imperialist solidarity between the two peoples.

Kurt Krueger confirmed the deep affiliation and solidarity of the GDR citizens with the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe under the leadership of the liberation organization for national independence and the building of a democratic, progressive social order. He thanked the outgoing leader of the bureau, Albert Ndindah, for his contribution to the deepening of the solidarity concept for the support of the peoples of southern Africa.

SED'S DOHLUS ARRIVES IN MONGOLIA 19 JUNE

LD192204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1608 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar--Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the SED Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Ulaanbaator today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party. He was welcomed at the airport by Sampilyn Jana-Aajav, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party's Central Committee. The same day they met for a talk in which they exchanged experiences on the activities of the two parties.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS

Greek Ambassador

LD201114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1248 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Greek Ambassador Vasileios Elevtheriadhis on Monday. The ambassador presented his letters of credence.

Both sides underlined the desire and the willingness of the two states to develop relations and cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace and for the benefit of both peoples.

Nepalese Ambassador

LD201112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1232 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Nepalese Ambassador Gyanendra Bahadur Kharik on Monday. The ambassador presented his letters of credence.

In the course of a discussion, Erich Honecker and ambassador Gyanendra Bahadur Kharik agreed that the joint striving of both states for peace is the basis for the further development of relations between the GDR and Nepal.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BERLIN

LD201530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1124 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea arrived in Berlin today. It is headed by Chairman Kim Pong-chu. The delegation has come at the invitation of the FDGB chairman, Harry Tisch.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CARRIES NOVOSTI COMMENT ON BERLIN

AU191835 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Juri Korshin NOVOSTI Comment: "A Contradictory Statement"]

[Text] It is to be presumed that the governing mayor of West Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe, who on 31 May announced the government declaration by the new Senate, will also defend it in the course of the forthcoming parliamentary debates as a well-reasoned and well-balanced document. For observers outside West Berlin and the sphere of influence of those political ideas and concepts that guided the authors of the government declaration, the document is seen in an entirely different light.

Above all, the contradictions between several fundamental stipulations of the declaration and their incompatibility with one another are striking. On the one hand, Herr Stobbe is justified in saying that there is no reasonable alternative to detente, and he promises the people he will continue this policy in a "consistent" way. He presents the unassailable thesis that the affairs of West Berlin are directly dependent on relations between West and East and that the improvement of relations between the three Western powers along with the FRG and the Soviet Union would be useful and beneficial for West Berlin, too. Nobody will contest the governing mayor's claim that the quadripartite agreement on 3 September 1971 has stabilized the situation in and around West Berlin and decisively improved the living conditions of the inhabitants of West Berlin.

The same document, however, contains several theses, which practically disavow the reasonable intentions and just statements. Thus Herr Stobbe claims to further strengthen the "ties" between West Berlin and the FRG. Such a formaulation, as is well known, is used to camouflage the inclusion of West Berlin--in violation of the city's special status and the key stipulations of the quadripartite agreement--into the state political system of the FRG. He tries to defend the "lawfulness" of the city's inclusion as an FRG appendage into the process of the West European state political integration, and justifies its association with the EC with it being a part of the FRG election territory.

Without batting an eyelid Herr Stobbe blames the Soviet Union and other socialist states for a "unilateral and restrictive interpretation" of the quadripartite agreement and even "warns" them against such an "interpretation."

What can be said about such a contradictory Senat declaration?

The Soviet Union--and each inhabitant of West Berlin should be convinced about that--stands firmly on the foundation of the quadripartite agreement. Consequently it advocates that West Berlin be included in the process of European detente and the expansion of international cooperation. It does not interpret the quadripartite agreements and regulations in a "restrictive" nor "expansive" way, but in the way which is required by the city's special status and the quadripartite agreement. The Soviet Union is not against the development of various relations by West Berlin with the FRG as well as with other countries and international organizations. It is not against the representation by the FRG of West Berlin's interests in international organizations and at international conferences, not against the participation of permanent inhabitants of West Berlin jointly with participants from the FRG in international exhibitions and other measures, not against the holding of international conferences and exhibitions in West Berlin as long as questions of status and security are not affected and the fundamental concept of the quadripartite agreement that West Berlin is still not part of the FRG and is not governed by it is not violated.

Let it be added that the Soviet Union is consequently still doing everything possible to protect the quadripartite agreement against attempts to strip it of its fundamental content and to disturb the balance of interests of all sides contained in it.

The past years have demonstrated in a convincing way that the success of the Senat's policy depends directly on how deeply and how consistently it takes West Berlin's special status and the stipulations of the quadripartite agreement into account.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN TWO W. GERMANS ON SUSPICION OF ESPIONAGE

LD202224 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1626 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR security authorities detained FRG citizens Wilhelm and Charlotte G. [as received] on 17 and 18 June, respectively, on strong suspicions of espionage for a NATO intelligence service. Investigations have been initiated and warrants for their arrest issued.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER TO MEET IN BERLIN 28 JUNE

LD201100 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The GDR People's Chamber has been convened by its Presidium to meet in Berlin on 28 June for its ninth session. On the agenda are the bills of the friendship treaties with the People's Republics of Angola and Mozambique, as well as the bill of the treaty with the Bulgarian People's Republic concerning judicial assistance in civil, family and criminal cases.

In addition, the budget account for 1978 presented by the Council of Ministers is to be approved. The corresponding bills have been referred to the committees concerned for discussion. The Presidium also discussed the schedule of the People's Chamber for the second half of 1979 and heard information concerning interparliamentary activities.

KADAR GREETS ZHIVKOV, CEAUSESCU ENROUTE HOME FROM BULGARIA

LD202210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, upon leaving Bulgarian airspace, greeted and thanked Todor Zhivkov in a telegram for the comradely and friendly reception. Flying over Romania's airspace, Janos Kadar greeted Nicolae Ceausescu in a telegram.

Return to Budapest

LD202116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Hungarian party and government delegation, led by Janos Kadar, has returned from Sofia. Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Council of Ministers; Andras Gyenes, MSZMP Central Committee secretary; and Frigyes Puja, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, were also members of the delegation. The delegation was received at Ferihegy Airport by Gyorgy Aczel, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari, members of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo; as well as by Janos Brutyo, chairman of the Central Control Committee; Sandor Borbely, Imre Gyori, and Ferenc Havasi, secretaries of the MSZMP Secretariat; Mrs. Janos Bereca, chief of the Department of International Relations; and Pal Racz, state secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

PAL LOSONCZI RECEIVES FINNISH POLITICAL DELEGATION

LD201358 Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI)--President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic Tuesday received in parliament the Finnish political delegation, staying in Budapest on the occasion of the Hungarian-Finnish Friendship Week under Jaako Itala, chairman of the Liberal People's Party.

Present at the cordial meeting was Kaarlo Yrjo-Koskinen, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to Hungary.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN POLAND WITH OLSZEWSKI

LD202042 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 20 June (MTI)--Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade paid a short visit Wednesday to Poland.

He met Jerzy Olszewski, Poland's minister of foreign trade and maritime economy and summed up with him the situation of trade contacts between the two countries and the 1979 exchange of commercial goods. They focussed attention on the mutual delivery of materials and on questions how to develop two-sided and many-sided cooperation.

Peter Veress was received also by vice-premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski.

MARJAI-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BERLIN COOPERATION TALKS

LD202131 Budapest MTI in English 1027 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 19 June (MTI)--Hungary's delegation to the 18th session of the Hungary-GDR Committee of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation returned home Tuesday from Berlin to Budapest. The delegation leader was Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Cooperation Committee Hungarian section.

DPRK'S KIM YONG-NAM MEETS GYENES; DPRK DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD201034 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea has ended its visit to Hungary.

Kim Yong-Nam, member of the Political Committee, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, briefed each other on the activities of the two parties, and exchanged views about the international situation and about the international communist and workers movement. Representatives of our parties expressed sympathy with the endeavors of the fraternal country.

The Korean party delegation has now left Budapest.

DUTCH PAPER INTERVIEWS HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL ON PRICE HIKES, INFLATION

LD180919 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 1 Jun 79 p 13 LD

[Anna Sandor interview in Budapest with Hungarian National Material and Price Control Board Chairman Bela Csikos-Nagy: "Hungary Alines Prices With World Market"--date of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] The price system in Hungary has been different from that in the other East European countries since 1968. Why must important changes be effected again now--10 years later?

[Answer] Considerable increases have occurred in the sphere of prices over the last 10 years, both on the world market and within CEMA. The price of primary products--energy and raw materials--was predominantly based on CEMA prices in Hungary from 1968, and the price of industrial and consumer products was partly based on Western prices.

Over the last few years the government sought to absorb world inflation and not allow it to make itself felt further in the Hungarian economy, but this obviously had disadvantages. As a result, enterprises have in fact lost their sense of direction on the world market. It has been proven that if price increases are not directly effected on the market, they lose their flexibility and cannot follow the necessary changes in the world economy.

Moreover, CEMA prices also changed in the meantime, and these prices also sought to gradually reflect the changes in the world. Because exports are vital for the Hungarian economy and we are lost without a good position on the world market, we have decided to allow the influence of world price changes to make itself felt in the Hungarian economy.

[Question] How will world prices specifically influence the Hungarian economy?

[Answer] The price of energy will still be set by the Price Control Board from 1980, but at a higher level, in accordance with the Western price. We will thus follow the average Western price level, but without the short-term fluctuations. This will mean a 30-percent increase in the price of energy from next year.

The other raw materials prices will be relatively free, and they can--or rather, must--follow the daily fluctuations of the world market price. Hungarian enterprises will acquire a so-called "own finance fund," and although the price control board will set the budget for purchasing raw materials, firms will be able to control this budget freely themselves to a large extent. If they purchase more cheaply on the world market, then there is money left in their own fund, and if they purchase at a higher price, they pay that out of their fund reserves.

If the deficit in the fund would be too great, then enterprises must apply to the Hungarian National Bank, which will decide on further financing. So this means that the role of monetary policy will increase and prices will move flexibly.

[Question] So from next year the price of energy and raw materials will be dominated by the world market price in Hungary. What will happen to agricultural prices and the prices of finished articles? Will Hungarians have to pay these here in accordance with the world market price?

[Answer] For the time being, the world market price level will apply to only 40 percent of Hungarian goods. It will only be 40 percent because we must leave the whole of agriculture outside the price reforms for the time being. Hungarian agriculture still cannot compete without state assistance, so we must protect this sector from the world market price. If we were to set the price of agricultural produce also at a competitive level, the whole price structure within agriculture would have to change.

For instance, we would then have to reduce the purchase price (what we pay the farmers) of vegetables, fruit and beef considerably, and, of course, we cannot afford to do this, because output would then decrease sharply. But we hope to be able to introduce competitive prices in agriculture as well in the mid-eighties.

World market prices will in fact prevail with respect to three-quarters of Hungary's industrial output, and we hope that our industry will thus be able to achieve a position in the world economy. And we also hope that the changes and the competition of the world market will set Hungarian industry on the right path.

In short, we expect a favorable structural change in our industry from the new price reform. The construction and basic industries will remain outside the reforms; we are still afraid of introducing competitive prices in these sectors.

[Question] Both the price of oil and the price of other raw materials will rise. What price increases can the Hungarians expect from next year as a result of this?

[Answer] In the first half of the seventies, the annual price increase in Hungary was 2 percent on average, and 4.5 percent in the second half. The increases caused by the price reforms will be greater, but should remain within 10 percent. We do not know yet exactly, and, of course, changes will also occur in wages.

[Question] Is it really possible, with a 3-percent price increase in the energy sector, a still unknown but undoubtedly large increase in the price of other raw materials and also increasingly substantial and expensive imports of Western machinery and plant, to keep the overall price increase within 10 percent?

[Answer] Let us just say that it will not be easy. For that very reason, we will divide the products into two categories. The first category includes those products which citizens purchase regularly, while the products in the second category are more closely connected with foreign trade. The prices in the first category will be increased less sharply.

[Question] So the aim of the new price increase is to reduce the considerable difference between the world market and the Hungarian market. If this reform is successful, will this not mean that the Hungarian economy will become more closely connected with the Western economy? And if so, will this not be at CEMA's expense?

[Answer] If we have to purchase raw materials on the world market--and that will be increasingly the case in the future--then we must seek to sell our products on the world market; that is clear. But CEMA also undoubtedly remains important for us.

[Question] We are sitting here together now in the center of Budapest in one of the oldest and best restaurants--The Hungaria. Do you consider the price which we have paid for our lunch too low or too high?

[Answer] You are not the first to ask me such a question, and I almost always give the same answer: Our prices are still better than we really deserve with the state of our economy.

BRIEFS

STATE SECRETARY RETURNS FROM AFRICAN TOUR--Hungary's Foreign Secretary of State Pal Racz returned home from an official visit tour to Madagascar, Zambia, and Kenya. In each country he conducted talks with the foreign minister and with members of the government on topical international issues and on the question of developing contacts. He was received by President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar, and by President Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. He also conducted talks with Joshua Nkomo, co-president of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRIME MINISTER DESAI VISIT

Gierek Dinner Speech Text

AU191511 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text of speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 14 June Warsaw dinner in honor of Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai]

[Text] Esteemed prime minister, dear guests and friends, with profound satisfaction we have welcomed to Poland His Excellency Morarji Desai, prime minister of India and leader of that great country, which throughout its long history has made an important contribution to the development of mankind's civilization and culture and which occupies an important place in the present world. We are also glad to welcome here the foreign minister of India and other prominent personalities accompanying our outstanding guest. Prime minister, our joy is all the greater since in your person we have welcomed a champion of the further development of friendship and cooperation between our nations and of their close collaboration in the interest of the construction of lasting peace in the world, which is a superior cause for all nations.

Dear guests, your visit is an important event in the annals of Polish-Indian diplomatic relations, the 25th anniversary of which we celebrated last March. Your visit represents a further tightening of the close and partnerlike relations that have been established between our nations and that we both wish to expand in all areas.

I vividly remember my visit to India in 1977 and the cordial hospitality with which the people of your country welcomed the representatives of Poland, a country so distant and yet so close to the millions and millions of the people of India, which is also becoming closer and closer to millions and millions of our people. We especially value two virtues, which are so characteristic of your nation: a profound love of freedom and an equally profound love of peace. The struggle of the peoples of India for liberation from colonial slavery always met in our country with enormous sympathy and general social support.

We will always remember India's unusually cordial solidarity with Poland when Poland was an object of Hitlerite aggression 40 years ago. We will always remember that Mahatma Ghandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru condemned that aggression and praised our people's heroic struggles and that many thousands of Poles found refuge in India.

The moment the Indian nation regained its independence Poland was one of the first countries to establish with it trade and, then, diplomatic relations. One of the first trade accords signed by independent India was an accord with Poland.

Since that time cooperation between our two countries has continued to develop and has been extended to newer and newer areas of socioeconomic, scientific and cultural life. Today India is one of the most important partners of Poland among developing countries, as attested to by the consistent increase in mutual trade and by switching over to new, higher forms of cooperation. I am convinced that a rapid development of Poland and India creates possibilities for further enriching this cooperation through specialization and collaboration in third markets.

Prime minister, we believe in partnership in development and in cooperation of such nature and in such forms as make it possible to increasingly promote our two countries' socioeconomic and scientific-technical progress, to raise the living standards of our nations and to increase our countries' contribution to developing a new model of international economic relations, ones that are equal, generally advantageous and conducive to solving great problems of the present times. I am glad that your position on these issues is similar.

Esteemed prime minister, dear guests, you have come here in the year of the 35th anniversary of People's Poland.

Our people have every reason to be proud of their enormous achievements scored in the 35 years of socialist construction of their country's socioeconomic and cultural progress--creating and strengthening permanent and unshakable guarantees of their independence, sovereignty and security, thanks to their alliance with the great Soviet Union and to their membership in the socialist states' community--and of the worthy position now occupied by Poland in Europe and the world.

Our people, who had to endure such severe trials of wars, regard peace as the supreme good of all mankind. We regard the right to live in peace as the basic and fundamental right of all men and nations.

Together with our friends from the socialist community we initiated that policy in Europe which has found its best expression in the CSCE Final Act. We regard this act as a long-term constructive process of strengthening detente and cooperation in Europe. We seek to make this process universal and we pursue activities with a view to halting the arms race and taking specific disarmament measures. That is why we are greatly pleased with the Soviet-American accord on limiting strategic armaments, which is to be signed soon.

Prime minister, we treat with great respect the always vigorous activities of the Republic of India, activities that have their sources in the most noble traditions of history and in Mahatma Gandhi's ideas.

The great state of India, which is situated in the heart of Asia, plays an important role as a factor of stability and peace in the world and as a participant in the policy of detente, disarmament and renunciation of any form of force and violence in solving international problems.

The strengthening of peace relations in Asia is of extremely great importance for the construction of peace in the world. That is why we are disturbed by the activities that attract a new danger of tension in Asia. Poland and India have for many year participated in international commissions of control and supervision in Indochina. I believe that our countries and all peace-loving countries want to insure that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic, whose nations have traversed a most difficult road to freedom, are able to partake of the benefits of peace and to crucially contribute to preserving it throughout Asia.

The world remembers very well that it was in India that the five principles of peaceful coexistence called in sanscrit pancasila were formulated in India in 1954.

We greatly respect your country's activities in the nonaligned movement, of which India was a leading sponsor and creator.

Our two countries--each according to its resources and potential--have always been and are champions of broadly conceived international cooperation based on mutual trust, goodwill and respect. It is in this spirit that we are active in the international arena and in the bilateral relations with all states, regardless of their systems. When submitting in the United Nations initiatives aimed at consolidating peace, we highly value the cooperation of India, which uses its authority in the world for a good cause. We are grateful for the sympathetic support that the government and large sections of the people of India gave to the Polish initiative on educating societies in the spirit of peace.

Esteemed prime minister, esteemed Indian friends, we attach very great importance to our meeting and talks. We are convinced that your visit to Poland will be fruitful and useful for our peoples' friendship, for Polish-Indian relations and for the cause of peace, which is equally close and dear to all of us.

16 June Communique

BK161526 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1432 GMT 16 Jun 79 BK

[16 June joint communique issued on visit by Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai to Poland]

[Text] At the invitation of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party Edward Gierek, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic H.E. Piotr Jaroszewicz, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India H.E. Morarji Desai paid an official visit to Poland from 14-16 June 1979. He was accompanied by the minister of external affairs of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

The prime minister of India, Morarji Desai, laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw.

The prime minister of India and the members of his delegation visited historical monuments, housing districts, a children's health center and the Polish Fiat factory to acquaint themselves with the historical heritage and contemporary accomplishments of the people of Poland in different fields.

During the visit the Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai held talks with the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party H.E. Edward Gierek. He was also received by the Chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic H.E. Henryk Jablonski and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers H.E. Jaroszewicz. These meetings and talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The official talks between Morarji Desai and H.E. Edward Gierek were attended on the Indian side by A.B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; V. Shankar, principal secretary to the prime minister of India; S.K. Bhutani, ambassador of India in Poland; V.V. Tonpe, special private secretary to the prime minister of India; H.S. Shah, joint secretary, prime minister's office; A.R. Deo, joint secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs; P. Shah, joint secretary, prime minister's office; A. Mubaye, special assistant t the foreign minister; T.P. Srenivasan, deputy secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs; and Kumari Samitri Kunadi, first secretary, commercial, Indian embassy Warsaw; and on the Polish side by E. Babiuch, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP; M. Jagielski, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; T. Szydlak, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the PUWP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; P. Frelek, secretary of the CC of the PUWP; E. Wojtesyek, minister of foreign affairs; J. Waszczuk, head, chancery of the Secretariat of the CC of the PUWP; W. Piatkowski, head, foreign department of the CC of the PUWP: W. Leiszak, minister of mining, chairman of the Polish-Indian Joint Commission; E. Kulaga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; A. Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade and shiping; J. Czapla, ambassador of Poland in India; S. Glowniak, director general in the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers; and R. Fijalkowski, director of Department Two, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The two leaders made a comprehensive review of the development of Indo-Polish relations over the last 25 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. They expressed their satisfaction that these relations, based on the principles of equality, partnership and mutual benefit, continued to grow dynamically and constituted a good example of peaceful coexistence between states with different socio-economic and political systems. They felt that these relations were given an added impetus by the high level dialogue between the leaders of the two countries. In this connection they recognized the importance of the visit of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party H.E. Edward Gierek to India in 1977 as well as the present visit of the Prime Minister of India H.E. Morarji Desai to Poland.

Both sides emphasized the need and determination to insure the further deepening and diversification of bilateral economic and trade relations guided by the long-term agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the governments of India and Poland. In this context they expressed their particular satisfaction over the substantial growth of cooperation in the fields of mining and power, shipbuilding, machine building and aviation industries. They welcomed the favorable development of cooperation in culture, science and technology and other fields. During the visit an agreement was signed providing for cooperation in the field of health.

While reviewing the international situation the two sides noted with satisfaction the similarity of their views on major international questions.

The two countries welcomes progress in the process of detente in Europe, and expressed their hope that the nations of the European continent will further enrich the content and scope of detente by building durable bridges of understanding and cooperation towards the full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act. Both sides agreed that in order to be truly meaningful and effective the process of detente should be universalised, extended to other parts of the globe and made irreversible. They deprecated any attempt to undermine it as being against the interest of world peace.

The two sides stressed that the disarmament was the most vital task facing mankind and all nations should direct their efforts to achieve major progress in disarmament, the first priority being given to nuclear disarmament. In this connection they called for the early and full implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarament and reaffirmed this desire to cooperate in various international forums on this issue.

The two sides called for early implementation of the UN declaration on "preparing societies to live in peace" adopted at the 33d session of the UN General Assembly.

Two sides welcomed the latest agreement between the U.S.A. and the USSR on the limitation of strategic arms. The two sides recognised that this was an important step for creating a more favourable climate for achieving comprehensive universal disarmament objectives and hoped that towards this end efforts would continue. Both sides expressed their support for the early implementation of the UN General Assembly resolutions on the establishment of the zone of peace in the Indian Ocean.

In reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia the two sides expressed their deep concern at the complicated situation in this region. They noted with regret that after suffering decades of devastation and conflict, Indochina had once again become the theatre of outside interference, violence and bloodshed. The two sides called for establishment of peace in Southeast Asia with the strict observance of the principles of noninterference in internal affairs and a respect for the sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of all nations of this region to allow them conditions for continuation unhampered [of] the vital task of economic reconstruction and development.

Both sides expressed their concern at the continuing threat to peace in West Asia and reiterated their conviction that a comprehensive and just settlement of the problems can only be based upon the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the full recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own state and the guarantee to all states in that region of their right to independent existence and development. A just and durable settlement in West Asia can be reached only in accordance with UN resolutions providing for the participation and protection of the rights of all parties involved including the PLO.

The two sides expressed their firm support to the people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racial discrimination. They stated their firm opposition to the illegal elections in Zimbabwe and reiterated their support to the Patriotic Front and SWAPO as the only recognised and authentic representatives of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Both sides welcomed the substantial contribution made by the nonaligned countries towards the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racialism and in the establishment of a just, equitable new international economic order. They agree that the nonaligned movement was a positive factor in shaping just international relations, promoting detente and world peace.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the Indian prime minister's visit to Poland had made an important contribution to the development of bilateral relations and strenthening of Indo-Polish friendship. The prime minister of India conveyed his warm appreciation to the government and people of Poland for the hearty welcome and hospitality extended to him reflecting the profound friendship cherished by the Polish people towards the people of India and their leaders.

Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai extended an invitation to H.E. E. Gierek, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and H.E. P. Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic to visit India officially.

On behalf of the president of India, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Morarji Desai extended an invitation to H.E. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, to pay an official and friendly visit to India. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

Politburo on Visit

LD191820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] As usual on Tuesdays the Politburo of the Party Central Committee held a session today. At the session the Politburo acquainted itself with the visit and the results of the visit of Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai. It was stated with satisfaction that talks between Edward Gierek and Morarji Desai and the joint communique have fully confirmed the successful development of the friendly, equal and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries in all spheres. Also confirmed was the convergence of the views of Poland and India on key international issues, such as, in particular, detente and ceasing of the arms race. The Politburo instructed the government bodies and other institutions to consistently implement the decisions adopted during the visit.

Today's session examined a report on implementing the resolutions of the 12th plenum of the Party Central Committee concerning the further strengthening of the role of sciences in the socioeconomic development of the country, with special mention being made of the chemical and engineering industry.

The Politburo also acquainted itself with the principles of the food economy management in Zulawy, stating that the current level of agricultural production in this region does not correspond with the existing capabilities.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 18 JUNE

LD201208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the Sejm Presidium, a delegation of the parliament of the Republic of India has arrived in Poland for a few days' visit. On the first day of its visit, the delegation was received by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa.

The delegation has laid a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier.

The program for the visit envisages talks between the Indian parliamentarians and leading representatives of state authorities, and also a tour of our country during which the guests will visit Gdansk, Krakow, Oswiecim and Katowice.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH SOVIET OFFICIALS IN MOSCOW

LD210110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The cochairmen of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have been discussing in Moscow the preparations of the long-term program for cooperation in production and joint production as well as for collaboration by the two countries in the construction of the Soviet border-Katowice steelworks railway line. Deputy Chairman Wrzaszczyk has also been discussing the coordination of economic plans for 1981-1985 with Nikolay Baybakov, the USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

GIEREK RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER FAZEKAS

AU202018 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, today received Comrade Janos Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the Romanian-Polish Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation. The commission is meeting in Warsaw. On behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the guest extended warm, comradely greetings and best wishes for health and success to Comrade Edward Gierek and Comrade Stanislawa Gierek as well as wishes for success in their activity devoted to the well-being of the fraternal Polish people.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Edward Gierek in turn extended most cordial greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu as well as wishes for new successes in their activity devoted to building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the sides discussed matters concerning Romanian-Polish economic cooperation, particularly production sharing and specialization. They stressed the successful implementation of understandings and documents concluded during summit meetings in Sinaia and Warsaw for the all-round development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries. They emphasized the role of the joint governmental commission for fully implementing these understandings and continuously developing Romanian-Polish economic relations.

COSTA RICAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO JABLONSKI

LD202100 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 20 June PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received today the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Costa Rica Arnoldo Amrhein Pinto who presented letters of credence. Present was Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Ministry Marian Dobrosielski.

After the ceremony Ambassador Pinto was received by President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski at a private audience.

PZPR COMMEMORATES 1969 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MOSCOW

LD152230 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 June, PAP--The International Conference of Communist and Workers Parties was held ten years ago in Moscow and was attended by representatives of 7 parties from all over the world. To commemorate the anniversary of that great event in the history of the working class movement and that of all the progressive forces in the world, the Working Class Movement Institute of the Higher School of Social Sciences of the PUWP CC and the PUWP CC Institute of Fundamental Problems of Marxism and Leninism organized a theoretical conference on communist and working class movement in the '70s which was held in Warsaw today. Today's conference was attended by several score scientists from Polish research centers which deal with contemporary problems of international working class movement.

The debates were opened by Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Ryszard Frelek who stressed the importance that Polish party and Poland attach to the heritage of the Moscow meeting.

CORPUS CHRISTI DAY CELEBRATIONS HELD IN WARSAW; KRAKOW, CZESTOCHOWA

LD150926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The traditional celebrations of Corpus Christi were held in the country today. In Warsaw the central celebrations were held in the old city. There was a procession, preceded by a mass at the archcathedral basilica celebrated by Bishop Zbigniew Draszewski. The procession, which went along Swietojanska Street and through Castle Square and Krakowskie Przedmiescie, was led by the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. He delivered a homily to the faithful in front of the academic church of St. Anne.

In Krakow a mass was celebrated in the Wawel Cathedral by the metropolitan of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, assisted by canons and prelates. There was also a procession, which passed through the streets of the old city.

In Czestochowa, there was a procession led by the ordinary of Czestochowa Diocese, Bishop Stefan Barela. It passed along the main street of the city, the avenue of the most holy St. Mary. A mass was celebrated after the procession in front of the cathedral.

REPORTAGE ON CPCZ SECRETARY KEMPNY VISIT

Ceausescu Reception 20 Jun

AU202027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/6/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in Neptun resort, on June 20.

During the talk, satisfaction was shown for the upward course of the relations of collaboration between Romania and Czechoslovakia on multiple planes, which develop in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the two countries and peoples.

Stress was laid on the fact that the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Gustav Husak, the agreements reached on those occasions, were highly significant for the deepening of the manysided Romanian-Czechoslovak relations, conferring new dimensions on the links of close collaboration between the two parties, peoples and countries. It was also emphasized that the achievements both Romania and Czechoslovakia scored in socialist construction provided conditions for amplifying and diversifying more markedly their cooperation in various economic fields, determination being expressed to turn to good account the existing possibilities of intensifying the cooperation in industry, technology, science and other sectors. In keeping with the interests of both states, of the general cause of socialism, current international questions were also approached.

The resolve of Romania and Czechoslovakia was reiterated to act consistently for steadily deepening fraternal friendship, collaboration and solidarity with the socialist countries, to militate firmly for the establishment in the world of a climate of understanding and fruitful cooperation among nations, for the benefit of peace and progress. In this framework, it was underlined that the new strategic arms limitation treaty--SALT II--was a positive act towards reducing the arms race, a contribution to international detente.

Emphasis was also placed on the necessity of intensifying efforts and actions for the good preparation of the Madrid meeting due in 1980, so that it should give a strong impetus to the translation into life, as a unitary whole, of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to the consolidation of detente, to military disengagement, to the strengthening of solidarity with the peoples' struggle for peace, security, democracy and socialism.

Meeting with Burtica

LD201426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who started his friendly visit to Romania yesterday at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, was received today by Cornel Burtica, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the meeting they discussed the further development of trade between the two countries and mutual economic cooperation between them based on specialization.

CULTURAL COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING IN MOSCOW BEGINS

AU201837 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the first session of the Joint Romanian-Soviet Government Commission on Cultural Cooperation began in Moscow today. The commission has been set up in conformity with the provisions of the declaration regarding the continuous development of cooperation and fraternal friendship between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union. The declaration was adopted in Bucharest in November 1976.

The Romanian delegation is led by Comrade Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education and chairman of the Romanian side in the commission. The Soviet delegation is led by comrade Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member, minister of culture and chairman of the Soviet Side in the commission.

In its first session, the joint government commission is examining the current stage and prospects for developing bilateral cooperation in the editorial field and theatrical activity and appropriate and efficient ways and means to promote mutual knowledge of the cultural values of the peoples of the two countries, or artistic and cultural creativity which reflect their achievements in socialist and communist construction.

The session is taking place in a working and friendly atmosphere.

SWAPO LEADER NUJOMA ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 20 JUN

AU201821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/6/1979--A delegation of the South West African People's Organization led by Sam Nujoma, president of that organization, arrived in Bucharest on June 20 for a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guests were welcomed by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Lieutenant-General Gheorghe Gomoiu, member of the CC of the RCP, Constantin Vasiliu, deputy head of section at the CC of the RCP, Gherghina Ionescu, member of the Bureau of the National Women's Council, [and] party activists.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON RCP DELEGATION VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

Onescu Meeting With Combe

AU192018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 19 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Canberra, (AGERPRES) 19/6/1979--In Canberra, Corneliu Onescu, member of the CC of the RCP, on a visit to Australia, met David Combe, general secretary of the Australian Labour Party. On behalf of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party he conveyed a message of warm greetings and best wishes to the leader of the Australian Labour Party, William Hayden.

Expressing his cordial thanks for the message, David Combe requested that on behalf of the leader of the Australian Labour Party and his own, best wishes of good health, happiness and fresh success in the activity devoted to the cause of peace, security and international detente be conveyed to the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party as well as wishes of prosperity and welfare to the Romanian people.

RCP Message to Australian CP Congress

AU181135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[RCP Message to the Australian Communist Party Congress presented on 16 June, in Canberra, by Cornel Onescu, member of the RCP Central Committee.

[Text] Dear comrades,

We have the pleasure of extending cordial comradely greetings and best wishes for success to the 26th Congress of the Australian Communist Party [ACP], to all your party's members and militants and to the Australian workers class, on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and of all our communists and people.

Our party and the Romanian communists are familiar with and appreciate the struggle traditions of the Australian communists and the steady activity carried out by your party to defend and promote the vital interests of the workers class and to defend and promote the vital interests of the workers class and to attain the Australian people's aspirations for social progress, democracy and peace.

We take this opportunity to point out with satisfaction the good relations existing between the RCP and ACP and to express the desire that these relations continuously develop, thus contributing to deepening and expanding ties between our peoples and countries and to strengthening cooperation and solidarity between communist and workers parties, on the basis of full equality of rights, mutual esteem and respect and each party's right to independently draft its political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with historical, national and social conditions prevailing in its own country.

We also express the desire to act to expand and diversify political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Australia, in accordance with the interests of both our peoples and of the general cause of progress, security and peace in the world.

Dear comrades,

The Romanian people are currently engaged in a broad activity for implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and insuring Romania's progress toward communism. The workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, closely united around the RCP, are meeting with new and outstanding achievements the 17th RCP Congress and the 35th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation, events of particular significance for our country's social and political life, events that will take place this year.

Under the RCP leadership, all our people are devoting their creative energy and capacity to greatly increasing the forces of production and broadly implementing the achievements of science and technology, thus insuring the fast rate of development and modernization of the entire national economy as well as the continuous increase in the national wealth. Important measures were adopted to raise the material and intellectual well-being of all the people. Our party also takes consistent action to improve social relations, deepen socialist democracy and continuously expand the framework for the active and direct participation of all working people, regardless of nationality, in running the socioeconomic and political life, that is, the entire society.

In this respect we are continuously developing and prefecting the system of workers self-management and enterprises' self-administration, an important element of our socialist democracy and of increasing each collective's responsibility in properly husbanding and administering the wealth of the entire society. At the same time the RCP is carrying out a vast political and educational activity to develop the socialist consciousness of the masses of working people and to raise the level of their scientific and cultural training and to insure the all-round assertion of the human personality.

While attaching primary importance to building socialism, the RCP firmly acts at the international level in a spirit of profound responsibility to constructively resolve the complex problems facing today's mankind and to build a better and more just world, in accordance with the wishes and aspirations for peace, progress and civilization of all peoples.

In their international activity, the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania proceed from the profound revolutionary social and national changes that have occurred in the world and from the changes in the world balance of forces as a result of the ever stronger assertion of the determination of peoples to put an end to the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to live in freedom and independence and in a climate of peace and security, to be masters of their national riches and to independently decide their own destiny without any foreign interference. At the same time we take into account the fact that the imperialist and colonialist policy as well as interferences in the domestic affairs of other states continue to be manifest in the international life, something which leads to an aggravation of the world climate, generates tension and animosities and seriously jeopardizes, the independence and peace of peoples.

Proceeding from these realities, we firmly act to broadly promote international trust and cooperation and to insure detente and peace in the world. We steadily militate to develop friendship and cooperation with all socialist states and to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries and nonalined states and we expand ties with all states, regardless of their social system. We base our relations with all states on principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force and the threat of force.

We believe it is our high duty to contribute to strengthening the cooperation and solidarity of socialist countries, considering this as a primary element of increasing the force and influence of socialism in the world and accelerating the innovative changes occurring in international life. The existing differences and problems, no matter how complicated they may be, can and must be resolved in a comradely spirit, through negotiations and consultations conducted in a spirit of full equality and mutual understanding and respect.

As a European country, Romania unabatedly acts to achieve security and cooperation in Europe and to implement the provisions of the Helsinki final document as a single whole. We are determined to fully contribute to properly preparing the 1980 Madrid meeting so that it can take new steps and attain real progress in expanding economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation and particularly in proceeding toward military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

Romania consistently advocates and actively works for completely abolishing the use of force and the threat of force in international relations, to extinguish and eliminate any conditions of tension and conflict existing in various parts of the world and to exclusively resolve all international differences and conflicts through peaceful negotiations.

We firmly act to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to halt the arms race, which is an ever greater burden upon peoples and increases the danger of new devastating wars.

We also pay particular importance and firmly militate to proceed to adopting concrete and efficient measures to eliminate underdevelopment and socioeconomic gaps between states and to build a new international economic order which can insure the faster progress of lagging countries, the stability of the world economy and the progress of all mankind.

We are convinced that the peoples, who are the real shapers of history, have the necessary force and capacity to overcome all difficulties and obstacles and that, by united action, they can resolve the great international problems in accordance with their interests and aspirations, thus building a better and more just world on our planet, a world of peace and cooperation.

In the spirit of its rich internationalist traditions, the RCP unabatedly militates to develop solidarity and cooperation with all communist and workers parties and to strengthen their unity and cooperation in the struggle for socialism, social progress and peace in the world. At the same time our party develops cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with national liberation movements and with revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, with the conviction that solidarity today is the key element and the guarantee of the victory in the struggle for a new policy in the international life, a policy of respect for the independence and freedom of peoples and for detente, understanding and peace between nations.

We express the conviction that the proceedings and decisions of your present congress will mark an important point in the life of your party and will continuously increase its influence and action capacity, in the service of the interests of the workers class and all the friendly Australian people. With this conviction, we wish full success to your congress proceedings.

[Signed] The RCP Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DOMINICAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU202024 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 20 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received in the Neptun resort Comrade Narciso Isa Conde, secretary general of the Dominican Communist Party [DCP], who is paying a friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest expressed full satisfaction with the opportunity to meet again with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to make a new and fruitful exchange of views with the RCP secretary general, to visit Romania again and to directly acquaint himself with the great Romanian achievements in socialist construction. At the same time he expressed profound gratitude to the RCP and its leadership for its solidarity with the DCP's struggle to insure the country's democratic and independent development and to defend the Dominican people's basic rights.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warmly congratulated Comrade Narciso Isa Conde on the legalization of the DCP and on the results it attained in the struggle for democracy and national independence and for attaining the Dominican people's aspirations for well-being and progress.

During the meeting Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Narciso Isa Conde exchanged views on topical concerns of the two parties and on certain topical issues of international life and of the communist and workers movement. In this framework they expressed the joint desire to continuously develop relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and DCP, to their mutual benefit and in the interest of the cause of socialism, peace and social progress.

The exchange of views on topical issues of current international life pointed to the need to intensify the struggle of peoples to eliminate the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of national oppression and domination, to democratize international relations and to establish a new world economic and political order. The sides stressed the importance of uniting all revolutionary, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces at the national and international levels, to fulfill the vital aspirations of peoples and to assert their right to be masters of their own destiny.

The sides stressed the importance of the struggle of Latin American peoples to attain profound changes in socioeconomic life and to employ their national wealth in the service of their free and independent development, in accordance with their legitimate will and interests.

Referring to issues concerning European security and cooperation, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Narciso Isa Conde emphasized the need to continue efforts to implement the Helsinki final document provisions as a single whole; to thoroughly prepare for the 1980 Madrid meeting; and to consolidate the process of detente, military disengagement, disarmament and peace. In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, said that the signing of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty is a positive act toward slowing down the arms race and a contribution to the cause of international peace and detente.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Narciso Isa Conde reiterated the determination of the two parties to continue to make a contribution toward politically resolving states of conflict and tension in various parts of the world and toward establishing truly equitable interstate relations based on the principles of independence, national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and nonuse of force or the threat of force. The RCP and DCP also expressed the determination to militate to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement, all progressive and revolutionary forces and the anti-imperialist front.

The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

BRIEFS

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A delegation of aktivists of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association visited Romania 2-9 June. The delegation conducted talks at the Romanian association for ties of friendship with the USSR, at the Brasov and Mures county party committees and visited economic units and sociocultural establishments. The delegation was received by Mihai Dalea, chairman of the above association, at the end of the visit. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DESAI-LED INDIAN DELEGATION

Brioni Arrival, Desai-Tito Talks

LD201438 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, received Morarji Desai, Indian prime minister, in the Istra Hotel on Brioni this morning, and had a lengthy, very friendly and intimate conversation with him. It was devoted to the activity and preparations of the nonalined for the sixth summit in Havana. In the course of the 2-hour talks between President Tito and Prime Minister Desai, in which they were later joined by their associates, a high degree of identity of views on almost all the most important international problems was manifested.

It was stated that it was essential to strengthen the unity of the nonalined countries, based on the original principles of the movement and of nonalined policy. An exchange of opinions also took place on general trends, hotbeds of crisis, and the need to safeguard peace in the world. In this connection, the need was especially underlined for a relaxation of tension to be extended to all regions of the world and to all states. President Tito also spoke about his recent meetings with other statesmen.

Also taking part in the talks were, on the Indian side, Vajpayee, minister of external affairs; Shankar, chief secretary to the prime minister; Krishnan, Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others. On the Yugoslav side were Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Andjelko Blazevic, SFRY ambassador to India; and others.

The talks are to continue this evening. Prime Minister Desai arrived a little before 0900 this morning on Brioni in the Podgorka yacht. Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, met and greeted him on the terrace in front of the Istra Hotel.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1100 GMT on 20 June adds: "Prime Minister Desai will visit the Uljanik shipyards and will give a press conference in Pula."]

Decision: Tito, Desai to Havana

BK201713 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Yugoslav President Marshal Tito have agreed that intense efforts should be made to preserve the unity of the nonalined movement at this juncture when it is passing through a difficult phase. The agreement emerged after Mr Desai's prolonged talks with President Tito in the picturesque island of Brioni today. During the first round of talks the two leaders have decided to attend the nonalined summit conference in Havana in September. They felt that their presence will help steer the nonalined movement clear of the difficulties it is now facing.

Mr Desai and President Tito first met alone and were later joined by delegations of the two countries. The external affairs minister, who played a significant role in the recent bureau meeting at Colombo, assisted Mr Desai in the talks. When Mr Desai arrived this morning in Brioni he was received by the 87-year old Marshal Tito dressed in a green suit.

Joint Statement

LD202006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1629 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--The following joint statement was issued on Brioni today after talks this morning between President Tito and Indian Prime Minister Desai:

"During talks today on Brioni President Tito and Prime Minister Morarji Desai conducted a comprehensive exchange of views on the significance of the policy of nonalinement and its role in international relations. They particularly emphasized that the policy of nonalinement had strongly affirmed itself as a positive and independent factor in international relations, a factor free of rivalry and of the influence of the power blocs, as well as in the settling of major international problems and the building of more equitable and democratic political and economic relations in the world. They also pointed out the significance of the policy of nonalinement as a powerful mainstay of the preservation and consolidation of the policy of independence and independent economic development of all peoples and countries.

"Proceeding from this, they emphasized the significance of the fundamental preparations for the forthcoming summit of nonalined countries in Havana. They also expressed readiness to contribute to the full success of this significant conference with their own presence and active participation. They believe that the full participation of all the member countries is necessary for the success of the conference, and so that the fundamental principles and goals of the policy of nonalinement can be further affirmed and the unity of the nonalined countries' movement further strengthened on these foundations."

Tito, Desai Dinner Toasts

LD202008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--The President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito gave a formal dinner in the White Villa on Brioni today in honor of the prime minister of the Republic of India, Morarji Desai. During the dinner President Tito and Prime Minister Desai exchanged toasts.

On this occasion President Tito said:

"Dear Mr Prime Minister, dear guests, allow me to say a few words on the occasion of the visit by our guest, Indian Prime Minister Mr Desai, and his aides, and to express my satisfaction with their visit.

"Prime Minister Desai's visit is all the more significant since it comes during preparations for the conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries scheduled to be held in two months. I think that our meeting is very important and useful, particularly since our two countries, together with Egyptian President an-Nasir, initiated and founded the nonalined policy and movement. In recent years nonalined countries have been confronted with great trials in the struggle to preserve their identity, independence and unity. In this respect we have so far done all that we can and we have achieved considerable successes.

"This also manifested itself at the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade and again at the meeting in Colombo. This has contributed to our confident belief that at this summit as well we will preserve our unity and thus enable the policy of nonalinement, which has been chosen by other 90 countries, to play an increasing role in international relations.

"I am very glad that our talks revealed an identity of views on the most important international problems, particularly regarding the role of and the need for unity among nonalined countries. This unity is indispensable if the policy of nonalinement is to be still more effective in preserving peace, eliminating colonialism and creating more just political and economic relations in the world.

"I am very glad to be able to stress that friendly relations between Yugoslavia and India, despite the considerable geographical distance between them, have developed continually and successfully for over 20 years. This is also confirmed by the prime minister's visit. I am convinced that Mr Prime Minister Desai and I will again meet at the nonalined summit. I invite all our dear visitors and all comrades to raise this glass to the health of the Indian prime minister, to the health of his aides, and to the further successful cooperation and friendship between our two countries."

In response to President Tito's toast, Prime Minister Desai said:

"Mr President and dear friends, I am very happy to be here again after so many years, and I am particularly pleased to be here 2 months before the nonalined countries' summit is to be held. I am very grateful to you and to the Yugoslav Government for the very pleasant and hospitable welcome which you accorded me and my associates during our short stay in your country.

"We have already been cooperating closely for more than 20 years in the nonaligned movement, a movement which is of vital significance for the world. The fact that our countries are far apart does not create great problems, particularly in all those situations and events when our spirits and feelings are not far apart.

"It was inspiring to have talks with you and I was pleased that I was able to state that we have the same views on all of the most important international questions. We must make all efforts to insure that the use of force disappears from the earth, and this can best be achieved by the activity of the nonalined movement, of which you are the most prominent leader. I am sure that through joint work we will be able to easily overcome the difficulties represented by some problem or trial, which we meet at every step in life. I am also confident that with time, the nonaligned movement may encompass and involve all countries in the world.

"I can state with satisfaction that there are virtually no differences between us on any question of international or bilateral significance and I can only express the hope that this unanimity on almost all questions will also exist in the future. Nor do I doubt that we will meet again at the coming summit, but I hope that you will also give us the pleasure and honor of visiting India.

"I raise this glass to the health and happiness of President Marshal Tito, of the people of Yugoslavia and to ever stronger and strengthened relations between India and Yugoslavia," Prime Minister Desai concluded.

Apart from Indian and Yugoslav officials present at the morning talks, other associates of President Tito and Prime Minister Desai were also present at the luncheon.

Desai Press Conference

LD201950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pula--This afternoon Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai left Brioni on board the yacht Podgorka for Pula, where after sightseeing in the town and inspecting the Uljanik shipyard he met Indian and Yugoslav journalists in the Brioni Hotel.

Replying to a question on how he assessed his meeting and talks with President Tito, Morarji Desai said: "Between us there are no problems and unsolved questions. We fully agree in our assessment of numerous international questions. We also talked about the difficulties in the nonalined movement and noted the need to surmount them. With our presence in Havana we can contribute to the success of this conference. Naturally we want the Havana summit conference to strengthen the nonalined movement and not to weaken it."

Prime Minister Desai also dwelt on the question of relations between India and the neighboring countries, especially the PRC. He said that India was ready to normalize relations with China and expressed the conviction that the Chinese minister of foreign affairs would visit India so that the process of rapprochement could continue. "Of course," Desai said, "the process of complete normalization will not be possible until some still unresolved questions, including border questions, have been settled."

"India's position with regard to Kampuchea is very clear," Desai said in reply to correspondents' questions. "For the time being no Kampuchean government exercises complete control, complete supervision over the territory, so that the decision in connection with Indian recognition cannot yet be made." Prime Minister Desai also stressed that India is resolutely opposed to Egypt's expulsion from the nonalined movement. "We consider that Arab solidarity should be strengthened. We should certainly welcome such a strengthening," Morarji Desai concluded.

BULGARIA'S PENCHO KUBADINSKI VISITS VOJVODINA

LD202116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1626 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, June 20 (TANJUG)--Pencho Kubadinski, Politbureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party, currently on a visit to Yugoslavia, today visited the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. At the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina, Kubadinski was received by Bosko Krunic, secretary of the Provincial Committee Presidency.

He acquainted the Bulgarian guest with the main characteristics of Vojvodina, its social and economic development and the activities of the League of Communists of Vojvodina. During their stay in this Yugoslav province, Kubadinski and other Bulgarian officials also visited the Danube-Tisa-Danube irrigation, melioration and navigation system.

DEFENSE SECRETARY LJUBICIC DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO LIBYA

LD202202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, today left for Tripoli for a working visit to Libya and its armed forces at the invitation of Lt Col Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of Libya. During his stay in Libya General Ljubicic will have talks with his hosts on questions of interest to the further development of relations between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonalined countries and on other questions.

At the airport in Batajnica General Ljubicic was seen off by Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense; Lt Col Gen Zika Stojsic, chief of the office of the supreme commander; Lt Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Aviation Lt Col Gen Stevan Roglic; Rear Adm Drago Stok; and other Yugoslav People's Army leaders.

Also present at the departure from the airport in Batajnica was 'Ali 'Umaysh, the Libyan ambassador in Belgrade, and Col Sa'di [not further identified].

JOINT COMMISSION FOR COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA OPENS SESSION

LD202210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)--The recent Tito-Chadli meeting in Algeria has provided a fresh impetus to the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries and their peoples, and paved the way for their further economic cooperation. This was stressed at a session of the Mixed Yugoslav-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation, which opened today in the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. The chairmen of the mixed committee, Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic and Algerian Minister of Finance Hadj Yala, agreed that the committee should give special attention to industrial cooperation, cooperation in the field of capital investments, the transfer of technology, joint appearance on third markets, expansion of trade both ways, etc. The mixed committee is continuing its work.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV PAYS VISIT TO KOSOVO

LD202315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador in Belgrade, made a 1-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo today. On this occasion, Ambassador Rodionov was received by Mahmut Bakali, president of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee; Dusan Ristic, president of the Provincial Assembly; and Bajram Selimi, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In Pristina, the Soviet ambassador was also received on separate occasions by Zejnula Gruda, provincial secretary for relations with other countries; Aziz Abrasi, vice president for the Chamber of Economy of Kosovo; and Svetislav Jaksic, president of the Pristina Municipal Assembly. Provincial officials acquainted Ambassador Rodionov with socioeconomic trends in the province and the directions of Kosovo's further development. In the talks which took place on this occasion, there was also discussion on the subject of continuing to deepen and expand economic, educational and scientific-technical cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union.

FRANCE POPIT RECEIVES SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

LD201215 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1837 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ljubljana--France Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, today received a delegation of the Soviet Komsomol, led by Vladimir Grigoryev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol. The delegation is taking part in a seminar of young people on the cultural policy and youth labor drives in Bled, which had been organized by the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia.

POLISH HEALTH DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 17 JUNE

LD192056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The delegation of the Polish Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, led by Stanislaw Marcinowski, under secretary of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, left Belgrade today after a 1-week visit to our country.

During its visit talks were held between the Polish delegation and representatives of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Protection on further cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of health, social protection and the rehabilitation of the disabled. A 4-year cooperation plan on this was also signed.

CHINESE BANKING DELEGATION ARRIVES 20 JUNE FOR 10-DAY VISIT

LD202252 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)--A delegation of Chinese banking officials, headed by National Bank of China Governor Li Baohua, arrived in Belgrade today. During the ten-day visit to Yugoslavia, the delegation will get acquainted with the Yugoslav monetary and credit-banking systems, capital-construction crediting and forms of Yugoslav financial-banking cooperation with other countries.

Talks will be held on possibilities for promoting and expanding cooperation between Yugoslav and Chinese banks and also on concrete possibilities for further promoting and expanding economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The Chinese delegation will have contacts with representatives of the Yugoslav economy and banks and will visit a number of major Yugoslav enterprises.

TANJUG REPORTS CONTINUING RESISTANCE IN KAMPUCHEA

LD202140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Here is a report from New York by TANJUG's correspondent Bozidar Djuric who speaks about the situation in Southeast Asia:

The dry season is over in Indochina and the rains have come. To Kampuchea, who is struggling for its survival, this is the time of year in which there is the greatest security: This is a time for regrouping. Kampuchea is now submitting reports on this to UN organs, explaining what happened in the dry season, what the Vietnamese divisions did to eradicate resistance and how the latter was maintained. From this it can be seen that there were two Vietnamese offensives on a large scale, both of which were intended to be destructive.

However, armed resistance has not died down. The war continues. Guerrillas and the regular units of Kampuchea are taking the initiative and they are on the attack in many parts of the country. The other side does not now find it easy to use tanks and heavy arms because roads are difficult to pass due to the rains. In short, Kampuchean resistance is alive. Reports on this resistance are daily accessible to all here. They are having an effect now, before the summit of the nonalined movement and the new session of the world assembly, when efforts are certain to be renewed to silence the voice of Kampuchea on the world scene.

TANJUG REPORTS IMPORT-EXPORT FIGURES FOR 5 MONTHS

LD200854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1348 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

["Imports Still Over Exports"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 18 (TANJUG)--During the five months of this year, compared with the 1978 corresponding period, imports to Yugoslavia rose by 32 per cent, and exports by only 16 per cent.

From January to May goods to the value of over 94.3 billion dinars were imported, and to the value of about 45 billion exported.

In overall imports materials for remanufacture still constituted the basic item. The value of their imports exceeded 58.5 billion, which is by 31 per cent up. Yugoslav exports amounted to 23.8 billion, which is a 14 per cent increase.

The trend is most unfavourable in trade between Yugoslavia and developed countries. During the period under consideration goods to the value of about 56.8 billion dinars were imported from these countries, and to the value of 19.8 billion dinars exported to them, that is, imports rose by 42 per cent and exports by 24 per cent.

Yugoslavia cannot be satisfied either with trade with developing countries, since it exported to these countries goods to the value of 6.8 billion, or ten per cent more than during the corresponding five months last year. Yugoslavia imported from developing countries goods to the value of 13.2 billion, or by 23 per cent more.

As so far, an almost balanced trade is carried out with socialist countries to which goods to the value of over 18.2 billion dinars were exported and from which imports amounted to about 24.2 billion dinars. Exports to these countries rose by 12 per cent, and imports by 16 per cent.

MIKULIC CHAIRS LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD201550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 19 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Branko Mikulic.

On the basis of the discussion held at the third session of the LCY Central Committee and in accordance with the stand taken by this session, the Presidium adopted conclusions regarding the tasks of the League of Communists in realizing Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work, responsibility, and the further democratization of sociopolitical relations.

Also examined at the session were current matters concerning the development of the KOMUNIST newspaper and publishing work organization. A basic concept for the further development of KOMUNIST and its editorial policy was adopted. In accordance with the law on associated labor, the LCY statute and the standing orders on the organization and work method of the Presidium, a decision was adopted concerning the founding [as received] of the KOMUNIST newspaper publishing work organization.

The Presidium also examined and adopted almost uniform criteria on the basis of which the worthy and lasting commemoration of Edward Kardelj's revolutionary work and name will be insured. It also adopted standpoints on the way of coordinating activity and the adoption of relevant decisions at the level of federation, republic, province and municipality.

The session also examined the present situation and proposals regarding the continued development of the May 25 Museum in Belgrade.

BRIEFS

MARKOVIC MEETS BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Yesterday Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, received Rayko Nikolov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 May 79 p 6 AU]

KURTOVIC RECEIVES SRV ENVOY--Yesterday in Belgrade Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, received in a farewell visit Nguyen Than Ha, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 May 79 p 7 AU]

BORDER COMMISSION WITH BULGARIA--The mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian commission for border cooperation between Dimitrovgrad and the Dragoman and Godech border areas of the People's Republic of Bulgaria held a session in Dimitrovgrad yesterday. The commission adopted a program of cooperation for this year which covers the spheres of culture, sports and education as well as cooperation between sociopolitical organizations and communal assemblies and exchange of experience in agriculture. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 May 79 p 6 AU]

ILO HELP FOR MONTENEGRO--On 22 May in Geneva Svetozar Pepovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Security, held talks with (Francis Blanchard), ILO general secretary, on the ILO's participation in the elimination of consequences of the 15 April earthquake in Montenegro. (Blanchard) informed Pepovski that ILO is prepared to participate in the construction of a training center for Montenegrin workers who will then be engaged in reconstruction of the earthquake-stricken area. The ILO will send two experts to Montenegro to discuss the necessary arrangements in this connection with the Montenegrin republican organs. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 79 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SWITZERLAND--Belgrade, May 28--An accord on cooperation between the Swiss trade promotion service and the Swiss-Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, on the one hand, and the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, on the other, was signed at the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy here today. The signatories undertook to strengthen and expand commercial, economic, scientific-technical and other business relations and contacts between Yugoslav enterprises and Swiss firms. The signing was preceded by a meeting at which the Yugoslav and Swiss economic and trade representatives noted the more favourable trends in Swiss-Yugoslav trade lately. Trade between the two countries during the first four months of this year totalled 162.5 million U.S. dollars, whereas the figure for the same period last year--57 million U.S. dollars less. Over the period under consideration the Yugoslav exports to Switzerland increased by 85 percent, to a total of 52 million U.S. dollars. At the same time, Yugoslavia imported from Switzerland 111.0 million dollars' worth of goods, or 45 percent more than in the first four months of last year. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 28 May 79 LD]

MACEDONIAN CULTURE--Belgrade--The writer Tome Momirovski, Republican Secretary for Culture of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia Georgi Stalev-Popov and journalist Ksenija Gavris spoke this evening about the values of the Macedonian cultural tradition and the trends of modern culture at the public platform of the Marxist Center of the League of Communists organization of Belgrade. In the speeches it was stressed, among other things, that there were in Macedonia today 18 museums, eight professional theaters, 75 libraries and 40 scientific institutions. Furthermore, 49 periodicals are being published and 40,000 students study at Skopje and Bitola universities. Significant results have been achieved in spreading culture and in learning the culture of our nations and nationalities. Members of the Turkish and Albanian nationalities who live in Macedonia are being taught and they create in their own mother tongues. There are chairs of the Turkish and Albanian languages and literature at Skopje University. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2045 GMT 22 May 79 LD]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA COMMISSION SECRETARY--Sarajevo--At a session of the Supervisory Commission of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists held in Sarajevo today, Marko Zivanovic was elected secretary of the commission. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2038 GMT 23 May 79 LD]